Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVI NO. 51 BOMBAY: DECEMBER 18, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

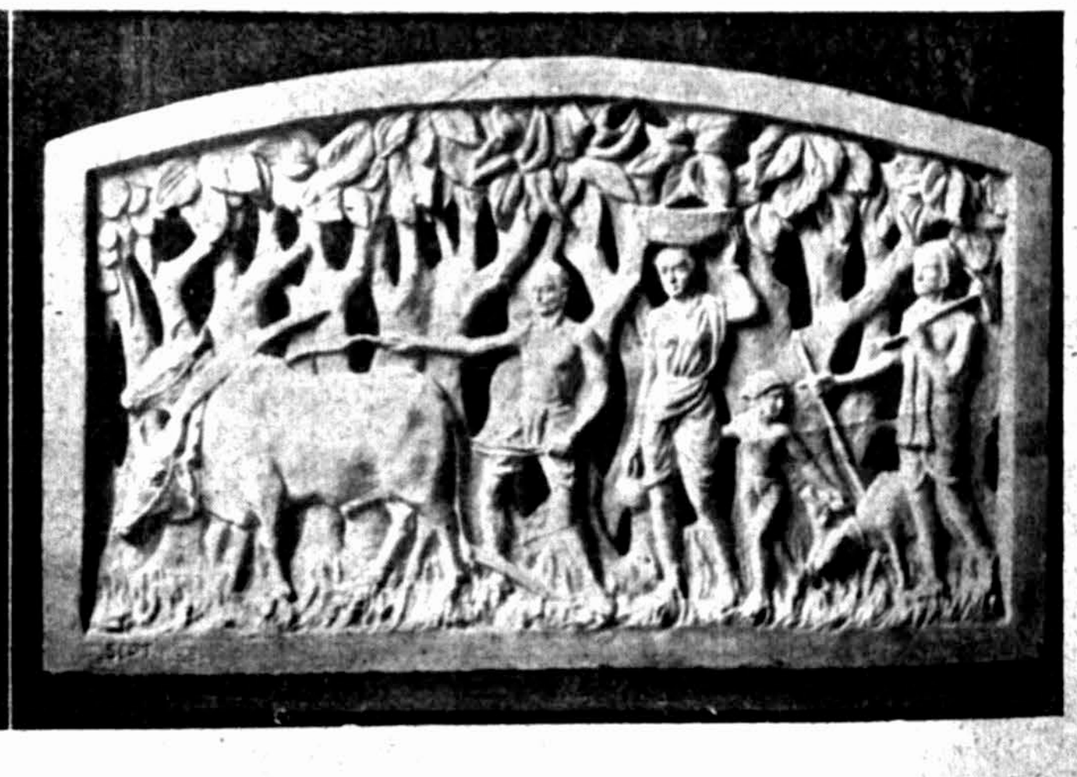
LIBRARY OF THE

SPRING

—Kusum Kelkar

"Vanyas."

SCULPTURE



"Agriculture"

(By D. P. Lohar)

(Godse)

STRIKING EXHIBITS IN THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION

OILS

"A Sadhu"

(By Dadi E. Artist)

"Music."

(By Dhirajlal J. Shah)

"Head Study."

(By Miss Zina Munshi)

COMMERCIAL ART

"They too are Human..."

(By E. F. Shroff)

"Pottery"

(By R. H. Patel)

"Visit Matheran"

(By G. Bhadsavle)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 18, 1938.

KAŞHMIR

Though it is in the public eye—in a political sense—only lately, it has been famous for centuries as the finest holiday resort in India. Read how it struck a visitor from Colombo

By HIRALAL M. DESAI

Kashmir, the paradise of India, and the abode of myriad water-gods, is to-day the Mecca of holiday-makers. It is essentially a holiday land, a land where both the lovers of society and of woodland scenery and solitude find ample scope for recreation.

THE EMBALMING zephyrs blowing gently from the forests of pines and firs, the ever-changing hues of the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas, the woodland glades and deep ravines, the dancing fountains and murmuring brooks following their zig-zag course, and the unrivalled charming gardens built by the great Mogul Emperors, all unfold the priceless treasure of Nature's beauty and grandeur.

The visions of the winding course of the Jhelum, the unruffled surface of the lotus-laden lake of Manasbal, the floating gardens in the Dal lake, and the majestic sight of the Kolahai glacial, and similar other scenic beauties of Kashmir had haunted me since long.

Routes To Kashmir

Rawalpindi is the jumping off place for Kashmir. A visitor can go to Kashmir by any of the three routes viz. (1) the Jhelum Valley road via Rawalpindi-Muree Domel, (2) the Banihal road via Jammu Tawi and (3) the Abbottabad road via Domel. Of these three routes, the Pindi-Muree road is most popular and has therefore the heaviest traffic. It is nearly 200 miles and it takes by car at least 10 hours to reach Srinagar—the summer capital of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Though the condition of the road between Pindi-Muree is good, that between Domel and Srinagar is rather bad.

At Domel the visitors entering Kashmir are required to pay road toll about Rs. 3/- per head. They are also required by the Customs Officer of Kashmir State to declare that they have no dutiable article such as fire-arms etc. Import of beef into Kashmir is strictly prohibited. "Bona fide" personal effects of a visitor such as cooking utensils, crockery, cutlery linen, pictures, silver and platedware, etc., are always exempt from duty. The Customs examination at Domel is certainly not rigorous.

The North Western Railway in conjunction with other Railway companies in India issue six months rail-cum-road return tickets to Srinagar at special concession rates. First class return ticket from Bombay to Srinagar by the Frontier Mail under this scheme costs Rs. 263/4/0. Whereas second class costs Rs. 144/2/0 per head, and intermediate, Rs. 60/2. The most convenient route to go to Srinagar is via Rawalpindi-Muree and return via Jammu-Tawi which enables a visitor to see over 400 miles of ever-changing scenery and view the most spectacular Banihal Pass at a height of 9,000 feet.

A visitor to Kashmir going via Rawalpindi passes through Muree, a hill-station at an elevation of 7500 feet where the British Mili- 7,500 feet where the British Mili- climate of Muree from May to October is crisp and bracing but from November till March, there are heavy snow falls.

NISHAT—The Garden of Joy-in Srinagar.

Tropical Fruits

When I passed through Muree, the sky was shining gloriously. The road was clear without any obstruction to traffic frequently caused by landslides. At Muree some of the finest fruits, both grown in Kashmir valley and imported from Kabul, are available. The seedless Quetta grapes though diminutive in size but unrivalled in sweetness were sold at four annas per lb. The delicious Kulu pears which easily defy the Australian variety in flavour were ridiculously cheap. There was a plentiful supply of fresh plums, apples, peaches and apricots. The very sight of a fruit vendor's shop was enchanting.

The panoramic view of the various mountain peaks with their ever-changing hues as seen from Sunny Bank (Muree) is indeed magnificent. After passing Sunny Bank, the road descends and at Kohla, the elevation is only 1,800 feet. But the ascent starts again and when Baramulla is reached, the elevation is 5,200 feet. The valley now broadens and the road is almost straight till Srinagar.

A little before 5 p.m. I reached Srinagar after crossing the antiquated but picturesque cantilever bridge Mira-Kadal, on the river Jhelum. I anxiously started searching for a suitable House-boat.

Aquatic Way

Srinagar the summer capital of Kashmir has been described by many a tourist as "Venice set in the heart of Switzerland". For, the inexhaustible charm provided by the house-boat life in Kashmir on the limpid waters of the Jhelum or the Dal, leave indelible impression on the mind of the visitors. Both the banks of the river are fringed with stately Chinar trees which are mirrored in the placid and gently flowing waters of the Jhelum.

The cheapest and yet the most luxurious vehicle of transport on the river Jhelum is the "Shikara" (gondola or canoe). The seats are arranged with downy colourful Kashmir carpets. From early morning till late evening, one finds a series of shikars plying ceaselessly in the river. Quite a large volume of trade is carried on through the medium of this shikara. A fruit seller, a vegetable-vendor, a silk saree hawker, a paper-machine-manufacturer, a silversmith, a jeweller and every dealer in the commodities of Kashmir handicraft knocks at the door of your house-boat and displays his wares till your patience is exhausted. He is a shrewd bargainer and if you miss your mark, he is sure to dump his wares on you at fancy price.

House Boat

During August and September, Srinagar is en fete owing to State exhibition which provides the greatest attraction to visitors. There is a heavy influx of visitors in this season. All hotels are congested and the available accommodation is booked in advance. Rents of the house-boats soar up and the visitor who fails to make

(Continued on Page 54)

Who Will Protect Them?

Open Attempts Are Being Made To Squeeze Out Our Countrymen Who Have Settled Abroad: The Bogey Of Asiatic Penetration Is Being Spread In South Africa, While In Kenya And Tanganyika Their Very Security Of Life And Property Seems To Be In Jeopardy

By Dr. Lanka Sundaram

Not a day passes by without news reaching the Mother Country about the sustained manner in which the Europeans of the Union Of South Africa are attempting to segregate Indians in specified localities.

The racial situation in South Africa has so thoroughly deteriorated that with the march of time there would be very little left for the Indian settler community to look forward to as regards citizenship rights and rights of ordered living. A Draft Segregation Ordinance has only been temporarily dropped by the Cape Provincial Council, and there is the risk of the Feetham Commission recommendations of 1932 being also thrown overboard as a result of the opposition recently voiced in the Union Assembly to the Government resolution seeking parliamentary sanction to those recommendations.

Anti-Indian Drive

Durban is essentially an Indian City, and more than forty per cent of the Indian nationals in the Union of South Africa reside in that City. The following extracts from the "Natal Mercury" fully reveal the mind of the White population of South Africa about the Indian question in the Union:

"In four years' time, if the European and Asiatic birth and death rates remain approximately the same as they are to-day, the Asiatics will outnumber the European population of the whole borough of Durban. This startling situation has been revealed as the result of calculations based on official vital statistics supplied by the Durban Corporation.

"In the year ended September 30, 1938 there were 1,685 European births and 795 European deaths. Against this there were 3,817 Asiatic births and 1,268 deaths. On the basis of the increase of population of these two main sections of the population, it is estimated that in 1942 the population will be European, approximately 93240; Asiatic approximately 93,523. In ten years time there will be nearly 10,000 more Asiatic more than Europeans in the City.

Complaints have repeatedly been made to the City authorities and to the press of the penetration. It is an accepted fact that the method is usualy the purchase by a wealthy Asiatic of a property in a European area which is not protected by an anti-Asiatic clause. European-owned properties in the immediate neighbourhood depreciate in value as a result and they are soon offered for sale, the buyers generally being Asiatics.

[illegible]gations that the methods adopted by Asiatic in the Transvaal to obtain properties, which were even protected by anti-Asiatic clauses, were being adopted in Natal, were made to the Mercury yesterday. It was stated that frequently Asiatics become the virtual owners of property by buying it in the name of European wives, while dummy companies with Europeans on the boards as directors, but controlled entirely by Asiatic capital have been buyers of ground in selected areas.

"The concern of the European population at the Asiatic penetration is keenly in evidence in the Transvaal where the Government Asiatic Land Commission is at present taking evidence. The Commission is investigating whether, and to what extent, the letter and spirit of the law restricting or prohibiting use or occupation of land by Asiatics is being evaded.

Mischievous Propaganda

Comment on this spate of press publicity of the "grievances" of the European community of South Africa is needless. Indians in Durban constitute a substantial portion of the population of the city. To serve the needs of the Indian community Indian licensees have obtained custom, which, incidentally, is also appreciated by the European customers. To drive Indians out of certain areas where they have established themselves would in effect only slow the desire of the White population to extinguish their business. Other than this there is no justification for this press campaign.

The Murray Commission on alleged evasion of Asiatic Land Laws in the Transvaaal has heard sufficient evidence in public to show that Indians do not obtain properties through their European wives or through dummy companies with European directorates. The City authorities of Durban also are of the same opinion. If Durban emulates, or is allowed to emulate, the Transvaal methods of sequeezing the Indian out of economic existence, the case of Indian settlers in the Union South Africa is lost. For, of the 220,000 Indians in South Africa over 90,000 live in Durban City alone, and their interests are of permanent consideration.

Inadequate Protection

Numerous cases, though isolated in character, are being reported from Kenya and Tanganyika regarding the inadequate security of life and property of Indian settlers, particularly those resident in lonely spots of the two countries. Recently, threats of murder have been received by prominent Indian leaders of Kenya, and even to-day the city of Mombasa teems with desperadoes who are ready to make capital out of the docile and defenceless Indian community. In the City of Mombasa numerous complaints are being daily received from Indian residents that, owing to lack of proper police 'Bandobast' it is not safe for them to venture out in the dark!

If this is the case of residents of fairly large-sized towns the situation facing Indian traders and residents in lonely parts of the countryside both in Kenya and Tanganyika can be very well imagined. There is no insinuation here that there is any political motive for the Africans to fall foul upon Indian residents, even though at one time in Kenya it was feared that there were 'agents provocateurs' behind the activities of the desperadoes in the indigenous population. This was particularly the case at the time of the last Kenya Municipal elections. But it is seriously asserted that both in Kenya and Tanganyika there are not adequate policing of the rural areas in particular.

The Indian settler in these lands is primarily a petty trader and is perforce obliged to live almost in isolation amidst the indignation inhabitants, bringing to the doorstep their economic necessities. The latest report presented by the British Government to the permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations on the administration of Tanganyika clearly brought out this point, viz. that the Indian trader is the essential connecting link between the indigenous inhabitant of that territory and the outside economic and civilised world.

It must be emphasised that the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and other territories must recognise the need for stricter enforcement of the law, through the enrolment of their policing services than at present available. It will be recalled that, during the days of the boycott of cloves by India and of the clove trade by Zanzibar Indians, a partial exodus of Indians from Pemba took place as a result of the lack of security of life and property which resulted by unchecked assaults on Indians made by the Arabs of that Protectorate. Apart from the recent instance of a dastardly attack on Dr. Sheth of Mombasa and threats to other prominent Indians of that city, which have been referred to above, the Tanganyika Opinion has on a recent occasion wrote editorially as follows: "Ruvu Indians complained to the Government that lawlessness amongst the surrounding African tribesmen is daily increasing and that their lives and property are not safe". Ruvu Indians in Tanganyika want a police post. Without being alarmist about these developments, India can only hope that the governments of the colonies concerned would do all they can to protect the lives and properties of their subjects.

Unemployment In Malaya

It is seldom that the interests of the non-labour sections of the Indian communities in various parts of the world receive adequate attention from either the government of the countries concerned or from the Home Country. There are scores of thousands of Indians in overseas countries who eke out their livelihood by the sweat of the brow in occupations like those of the petty clerk, artisan etc. In some cases they are under the employment of Indians themselves. But they work for wages which cannot suggest that they have any subsistence level and for hours in excess of what are considered by the Western and even Asiatic countries as reasonable. It is as such refreshing to note that in the case of Malaya at least one Englishman has thought it necessary and fit to champion the cause of the numerous Indians employed in work of a non-labour type in that colony.

Mr. John Hands, Hon. Secretary of the Asiatic Unemployment Committee of the State of Selangor in Federated Malaya States, has rendered unique services to the Asiatic unemployed staffs during the past six years, by raising and administering an unemployment relief fund and by assisting unemployed men in numerous other ways.

Discreditable Page

On a previous occasion, Mr. Hands stated as follows: "The record of the Federated Malaya State Government is a discreditable page in the history of the British Colonial administration", with reference to the fact that the F.M.S. Government has withheld assistance to the Asiatic poor on the flimsiest and most unworthy excuses. The Government fostered restriction schemes are also throwing from work members of other classes than colonies. There are nebulous proposals for providing relief for the latter at a cost of many millions, but no assistance is proposed for artisans, clerks, widows, children and unemployables."

Reverting to another aspect of the question, Mr. Hands stated recently as follows: "There are offices in this town in which the staff works until 6 o'clock nearly every day, and frequently until an hour later. If you attempt to get those working hours reduced you will be called Bolshevists. If you want something from your employers, are you prepared to give them anything." He asked, for instance, would the staff of an overtime worked office accept a reduction in order that an extra clerk could be engaged? Proceeding Mr. Hands observed: "Security of employment, more leisure and better office conditions are some of the things which cannot be computed in dollars. No two persons will agree as to what constitutes a fair wage, but there is a good deal of unanimity of opinion that there are cases of under-payment". This a problem which ought to be tackled not only in Malaya but in every country in the world where Indians are settled to-day.

(COPYRIGHT)

A BEAUTIFUL FACE - BUT
unfortunately disfigured by ugly white spots and patches! How can you endure such blemishes when—
LEUCODERMA
—Can definitely be cured in a few weeks At Home! Write for interesting treatise. LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.

INDO-BURMA'S
EUROPE TOUR
SUMMER 1939
95 Days) BOMBAY TO BOMBAY (Rs. 2,800

The PARTY will

- Leave BOMBAY on 11th MAY and return on 14th AUGUST, 1939.
- Tour ITALY, SWITZERLAND, FRANCE, ENGLAND, BELGIUM, NORWAY, SWEDEN, GERMANY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA & AUSTRIA.
- Visit more than 25 Cities.
- Be Officially Received.

The amount includes Steamer and Railway Fare, Superior Hotel Accommodation (Vegetarian Diet arranged), Sightseeing Meals on the train, Taxes, etc. Nothing more to pay. For full particulars apply to:—

THE INDO-BURMA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
HORNBY ROAD (Opp. Lloyds Bank), BOMBAY. (Tel. 23962).

MAKERS OF MODERN INDIA —VI

India's Great Ambassador And General

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

A Study In Character

By M. S. M. SHARMA

Easily the most-talked-of-man in the Indian public life is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He has been described by friends and foes as "THE SYMBOL OF THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME." The appellation is as true as it is suggestive. For, Jawahar represents in his person the aspirations, dreams and ideals of young India. What he says and thinks to-day is repeated to-morrow by millions of his countrymen and countrywomen. He is truly the visible and expressive symbol of the new renaissance, the awakening of a people from the thraldom of ages. An internationalist, who recently toured India, spoke of Jawahar as the "Kemal of Asia." Kemal fought for the freedom of Turkey with his forces while Jawahar's only weapon was Gandhiji's Non-Violence reinforced by his own self-sacrifices of a rare and ennobling order.

If Jawahar's father was not a King born, he was truly a prince amongst men. All the wealth that mere man was capable of amassing was at the feet of Motilal Nehru. The luxurious surroundings, around which he was brought up, should have helped Jawahar to think and feel that his den was but a replica of the world outside.

At an impressionable age, he was sent to England for his studies. Ordinarily, his brilliant carreer at an English public school, followed by a career at Cambridge was sufficient to delude him into the belief that he was in manner born to rule the earth. When he returned to India to join his father in the profession of law, all that contributed to material success was at his feet. What more does a man with a public school education require and demand? And, yet, when he saw with his own eyes that the poverty, the squalor, the overwhelming hunger and the absence of the wherewithal to satisfy its cravings in the world outside "Anand Bhawan," it created a revolution in Jawahar's heart. That his class fellows in Britain were stupified was but natural, for it was not the purpose of the British public school education to inquire and to reform but to make the most of what is and enjoy it.

A Man Of Indomitable Energy

Few Congress Presidents, with the single exception of the late Mrs. Annie Besant, have yet approached Jawaharlal Nehru in his indomitable energy. His years of office as the "uncrowned King of India" were admittedly the most crowded in Indian political history. Many feared that Jawahar would sink under the weight of the excess of work consequent upon the presidentship which he took seriously. The two years between Lucknow and Haripura were devoted by Jawahar to the task of reviving the faith and the waning courage of the people. His courage, like his energy was contagious. Wherever he went, Jawahar lighted the torch of hope, courage and faith. He simply refused to take note of the communal differences and bickerings. The most optimistic amongst us were fearing that the communal question had got beyond the stage of settlement. Many of us—including Subhas Chandra Bose and Sarat Bose—honestly believed that political progress was impossible until and unless the Communal Award was scrapped. If Ansari and Abul Kalam Azad told us to leave the Award alone, some of us had the impudence to suggest that the advice emanated from interested parties! If Gandhiji devised a formula to treat the Award as if it was non-existent, a few of us had the impertinence to say that the Mahatma was under Muslim influence and was, therefore, oblivious to Hindu interest! It was at this stage that Jawahar appeared on the scene. Leaving the communalists on either side to break their heads mutually, he set about to organise his now famous Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Indian National Congress. It is for the historian of the future to say whether this act of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was consistent with the traditions of the Congress to leave communal politics to be managed by communalist organisations. Whatever the verdict of history on that score, one will safely predict that unbiassed history will assign to Jawaharlal Nehru the credit for killing the communal monster and making it impossible for thriving on the Congress soil. True, the Mass Contact Programme in certain places was succeeded by communal disturbances. But in their very very scope they were stripped of the halo which surrounded them once upon a time. If communalists raised their head, it was in shame lest they should be discovered in their true colours. Jawahar made it impossible for communalists to parade under communal colours. It is a tribute to his genius that reactionary communal bodies swear to-day by India's national independence. Leaving this alone for a moment, let us for a moment consider Jawahar's activities in connection with the last elections. Wiseacres nodded their heads in superior wisdom and predicted that the Congress was courting disaster, for they could not visualise the idea of the Congress managing to secure anything but the position of the largest single majority in an elected house of legislature. The most optimistic amongst us dissented from this view but our optimism narrowed down to one of the barest majority When Jawahar undertook the whirlwind campaign, which have now become famous in history, many of us preferred to believe that Jawahar was in the clouds and was, therefore, doomed to disappointment. When, however, the result of the elections was announced, the only person who was not surprised thereby was Jawaharlal Nehru himself. It ushered in a new hope and a new faith. We began to visualise a new era of our own making without the necessary seal of approval of Whitehall and Simla.

India' Foreign Ambassador

Great as this record has been, Jawahar's contribution in another field has been unexcelled. He constituted himself as India's unofficial Ambassador abroad and was honoured by nations accordingly. He carried the message of the Congress and Gandhism to western nations. Does harassed Spain sue for India's aid? Then she must approach Jawahar. Does raped China need India's moral and material sympathy against Imperialist Japan? Then she has only to make an appeal to the jewel of India. For the first time in the history of the Congress since its inception three and fifty years ago, this national institution was accorded international honours, thanks to the endeavours of Jawaharlal Nehru. The recent honour accorded to him in France, Spain, Egypt and Czechoslovakia was really an honour done to India and Indians. This unbeaten record worked a marvellous change in another direction too. It made Whitehall pause for a while and revise its notions about Jawahar. It had preferred to believe all those years that, by its ostritchlike policy, it could kill Jawahar and his great influence. But when it found that he was really giving effect to the creation of Desabandhu C. R. Das's imagination of a League of Eastern

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

(Continued On Page 44)

DELAY is DANGEROUS
End it with NOVUM
After years of research Dr. Lessuor of Paris, has discovered an infallible remedy for menstrul delays. Makes your course run smooth. Keeps your period regular. An ideal remedy for natural birth-control. IF NOVUM is taken 4 days before "Time" or within 8 days after, family limitation is assured. Absolutely harmless. Recommended by Doctors and Nurses all round the world. Informative literature and open formula on request.
SUPER CONCENTRATED NOVUM for immediate results in very obstinate cases of menstrual delays, often acts in a few minutes.
WARNING SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PREGNANCY OTHERWISE ABORTION WILL OCCUR
AT ALL CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM
HERING & KENT
BEAV HOUSE, OFF. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY RD FORT, BOMBAY.
NOVUM ENDS DELAYS WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS
NOVUM

I GO WEST—XIV

Not Yet The End

By D. F. KARAKA

This is the fourteenth and final instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the previous thirteen instalments appeared in our issues of September 18 and 25; October 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30; November 6, 13, 20 and 27; December 4 and 11.

Such is my impression, of India.

Only an impression, nothing more. It is not intended to be an Autobiography, nor an authoritative treatise on my country. I could not at my age attempt either. I only want to show the struggle of an individual in the face of opposition at home and prejudice abroad. It is also for me an attempt to understand my people and myself. At this egotistical stage of one's life, nothing seems to matter except the self and in terms of the self. Selfish sentiment—it lays itself open to criticism. But young men like me who have been educated in England are inclined to become selfish—torn as we are between rival loyalties. On our return to our country we find that environment begins to conflict with ideals, that our sympathies are divided and our little world appears to have become half-caste—made up of the East and the West, with neither half wanting to claim us as its own.

British by passport, I feel uncomfortable when I hear "Rule Britannia", for it now implies subjection, though at school we were put into sailor suits and made to sing it. When I hear it now it reminds me too much of the grim struggle of my people to assert their freedom and to free themselves from the allegiance which has been extorted at the point of the sword. Yet when I look at my own countrymen and see how some of them have degraded themselves, I feel ashamed of my own kith and kin.

I find myself drifting away from the thought and opinion that dominate my country. I object to being judged by their standards and I have little respect for their conception of morals. I resent also that uneducated uncultured, narrow-minded people should lay down the rules of life, which I am to follow. Their idea of religion does not coincide with mine, and I find their methods of prayer too unsatisfactory to appease the pangs of my soul. I have no love for ceremonial, no respect for the customs and the prejudices which they regard almost as sacred. Only one thing I know binds me to them, and binds me fast, for I was like them, born dark.

This I regard as the most significant fact about myself race my people. All other distinguishing marks we are fast losing, even as the identity of our civilisation is being discarded in idealising the West. Yet I realise that the state in which we are now, makes us necessarily dependent upon the West. Science is the trump card that is missing from our pack, and this we can only get on loan from the West. Even my own outlook on life is, I must admit, largely the result of seven years' contact with the West—with Oxford, London, Paris, and the reaction these cities have had on a refugee who started to flee from the taboos of India, and later, found himself fleeing from the hard prejudices of the white races back to his own people. Life seems to be one perpetual flight between the East and the West—fleeing because I belong nowhere.

I know now how true it was when my cousin, who went to Cambridge before I started on my Oxford expedition, said that the more I took in of Oxford, of England and of the West, the more sorry I would feel that I went there. That is very true. It makes you dissatisfied with life, with your own people, with yourself. It creates a strange longing in you which is difficult to satisfy. It makes you wonder what India is really like, what it stands for, and what it is aiming at.

Sometimes I sit and dream of things like sunset on the Ganges and wonder whether this is symbolic of the India to which I belong. Or the Taj Mahal and the Ajanta Caves, or a 'Yogi' in his saffron garments, his forehead covered with strange caste marks, and ask myself if that is India. But these images fade and the cynicism which I have acquired turns sentimentality into satire. Then I picture an Indian student in green suede shoes, dancing on the floor of the Hammersmith Astoria with his landlady's daughter and it turns my liver inside out. But we are like that—alternating between the sublime and the ridiculously ludicrous. Modern India combines quiet simplicity, beauty, mysticism, with that which is crude, vulgar and nauseating.

The Two Pictures

The trouble is I can genuinely appreciate both pictures. I like to hear stories told at the expense of whose who show off their little smattering of the English language and less of literature. I can never forget that Parsee gentleman who contracted the double "e" into a short staccato "i" with the result that a restaurant in "Flit" Street became noted for its "Bif" and "Chiz". One day he said that at Brighton, if you were not careful, you might slip on the "bich"! He talked about the sad death of a young man who died at "Nipples", and whose body had to be "embossed" before being sent back to India. All this I like to hear because it makes me feel superior by comparison. It reveals my patronising attitude to those who cannot drawl as well as I can and the tolerance with which those of us who are educated here regard our countrymen. Our attitude is different from that of the serious-minded, orthodox Indian student who has come to England with full instructions as to how the family tradition of being vegetarians should be continued by daily visits to "Shearn's" and the "Vega' to eat spinach like Pop-eye the Sailor. These compatriots of mine remain untouched by the influence of this brutally cynical attitude to life which is essentially Western. In the years they spend in England they acquire knowledge about complicated machinery or they learn the art of dentistry But they go back as they came without a particle of change with the exception perhaps of a suit from Austin Reed's the habit of plastering down hair with Anzora, and a taste for Burton's Pale Ale. That is all they ever take back.

In the days when there were open double-decker buses in London, a cousin of mine happened to spot an Indian student on the top of the bus which had parked itself alongside theirs. He was wearing a bowler hat. My cousin turned to his friend and bet him a pound he did not have the nerve smash the bowler. The bet was accepted and, as the traffic moved, the friend rolled his evening paper and brought it into contact with the bowler. Unfortunately, the buses did not move away as fast as he had anticipated, and soon the conductor and a policeman were on the scene, while the Indian student came down struggling to free himself from his hat which had covered his ears with the impact. Realising that the situation was quite serious, my cousin rushed up to him and said: "Frightfully sorry, old man, we thought you were an intimate friend of ours". And it worked, for the Indian student registered his mild protest, saying: "Arre man, butt iz dhiz dhe very to trit an yntimate friend?"

It shows how we take advantage of our dumb countrymen. And yet, bring an Englishman into the scene and let him smash the bowler on the Indian's head, and these same two young men would be the first to land their fists on that pure white complexion. It shows that the fundamental difference for us on all vital issues is after all that we realise at the crucial moment that we are born dark, and that binds us together more than anything else. Then we forget our Western varnish and the Indian student becomes one of us, in spite of his bowler hat, and his ridiculously serious countenance.

Shades Of Paris

I saw this happen in a slightly varied form in a 'boite' in Paris where an Englishman was feeling sore that a little French girl would not dance with him, but accepted to dance with a coloured man. As the girl and her coloured partner passed his table the Englishman turned to his companion and, in a fairly loud voice, said: "The bloody nigger".

A famous negro boxer at the next table overheard the remark. He turned to the Englishman and told him he should not be so offensive, but the Englishman repeated what he had said with greater emphasis. The negro boxer got up, apologised to the ladies at his table and went over to the Englishman whom he picked up by the collar of his coat and clouted on the jaw. The 'maitre d'hotel' and two waiters arrived hastily on the scene and caught the unconscious Englishman as the negro shook him off like a piece of dirt. I thought there was going to be a free fight, in which the management would obviously be on the side of the injured party. I don't know who was regarded as the injured barty, but I saw the body being quietly removed by two waiters, while the 'maitre d'hotel' was apologising profusely to the negro boxer for having put him to the trouble of using his fists. The man of strength sat down, muttering approval, and said: "That's all right He didn't do

Continued On Page 51

JWALA BANK, LIMITED

Head Office, AGRA.
Estd. 1923.

BRANCHES.

Agra—City.
Aligarh—City.
Allahabad—City.
Benares—City.
Bombay—New Queens Road.
Bangalore—South Parade.
Cawnpore—Meston Road.
Calcutta—Park Street.
Delhi—Chandni Chowk.
Dehra Dun—Mussoorie Road.
Ferozabad—City.
Jhansi—Civil Lines.
Kasganj—City.
Lucknow—Aminabad Park.
Mirzapur—Adjoining Courts.
Madras—Mount Road.
Nagpur—Kings Way.
Poona—East Street.
Patna—Frazar Road.

Capital Authorised	..	One Crore.
Capital Called For, and fully paid up		Six Lacs.
Assets	..	Thirty-three lacs, forty thousand.
Profits	..	Eighty-nine thousand.
Bad Debts	..	Nil.

RATE ON DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits. 24 months and 12 months, 4 per cent., and 3 per cent. p.a.; Savings Bank, withdrawable by cheque once a week, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 2 1|2 per cent., p.a.; Current Accounts, interest 1 per cent. p.a. on monthly minimum balances of Rs. 500 and over.

SAFETY AND ADVANTAGES.

(1) Old established Bank; (2) Better Rate of interest on Deposits; (3) No Bad Debts left; (4) Cash Ratio 19 per cent. of Deposits; (5) The Chairman, himself, has laid out five lacs of his own; (6) Further five lacs in Life Policies for Reserves; (7) Making profits of about a lac yearly, after meeting all expenses, what more can be expected.

W. B. DAWSON and CAPT. P. K. BANERJEE, Directors.

A. H. CHAMPION, General Manager.

JWALA PRASAD, Banker, Chairman.

Revival Of Indian Art

India's National Dancers

ASSAM AND MALABAR LEAD THE COUNTRY IN RESUSCITATION OF FOLK-DANCES AND SONGS

(BY PROF. P. C. THOMAS)

The wave of Swadesim that is passing over us has liberated many latent forces in the country and they are working in diverse directions. In Politics it has manifested in a determination—not merely academic resolve but the readiness to undergo necessary sacrifice—to be free; in Economic and Social life to broader base the happiness of it; in Education to do away with that system which made of many that pursued it more Western than Indian. This rampant spirit of "Ours, not Yours" is seen no less in Art and Drama, the keenest manifestation of which is perceptible in endeavours for the preservation of the indigenous types—in the many clubs and societies that are springing up almost every day in the country wedded to the purpose

Efforts In Assam

The Parchin Kumpri Nirta Sankha of Assam is training up boys and girls in the characteristic dance of that province. Under Governmental patronage and with the help of generous people of that area the Sankha is expected to do great service towards the preservation of, among others the most popular and interesting folk-dance of Assam Valley and the Kumpri dances based on ancient texts and paintings. Miss C. M. Laurence, the anthropologist recently remarked about the danger of these forms of expression dying out by the pressure of progressive organization of our country districts and the steady industrialization of our rural economy. The endeavours of the Sankha are hoped to forestall the danger. The Kumpri Dances are entirely indigenous and as in many other forms of dances in India the subject-matter is legendary.

Kathakali Of Malabar

More determined and elaborate are the efforts done in South India for the preservation and development of Kathakali, its indigenous speechless drama. It is purely of Malabar origin and is amply expressive of the culture of the people that evolved it. It is slowly spreading to other regions in India. That Dr. Tagore's University has a Chair in Kathakali, where exquisite performances could be seen, is evidence of the impression this artistic expression has left on the Poet's mind. The Chair professor of Kathakali hails from the land of its origin. Here is occasion for the fusion of two cultures. One who has seen the Kathakali performances in the idyllic setting of the Vishwabarathi cannot fail to experience that fusion

Menaka and Partner in one of their Classic Dances.

"Mayur" or Peacock Dance by one of the Chau Dancers of Seraikella.

A Mixture Of Aryan And Dravidian

Kathakali arose out of a blending of the Aryan and Dravidian elements. That trinity of harmonies known as Nrittam, Geetham and Vadyam, which are prominent features in Kathakali, are Dravidian elements. The folk-songs and dances still prevalent among the Kuravas, Pulayas, Valas, Mannas and other backward peoples of Malabar area, who have not come under the Sanscritic influence, would bear out this fact. For the past century and a half there has been a progressive Sanscritization of Malabar language and literature; in fact, one of the greatest poets and men of Letters of that province made the Sanscritization of his language his dedicated life-work. This had no doubt its good effects. It brought Malayalam language under the shadows of the great Sanscrit literature and, more important than that, it brought Malayalam and its people into greater cultural contact with the people of the North.

Improvement On Speech-Dance

The use of the rythmic movement of the limbs and the hand-symbols, "Mudras", in the place of thought-expression by speech is regarded as a refinement of the art of acting based on Bharata's Natya Shastra. This science expressing thought and emotion through facial expression, Bhava, is a feature seen in other forms of Art expression as well in Malabar; but, in no other is it so perfectly developed and exquisitely rendered as in Kathakali.

Subject Matter Always Legendary

The subject matter of Kathakali is always legendary and sacred and the themes are drawn mostly from the two holy Epics of India—Mahabharatha and Ramayana. Even where communalism is the bane of society and the cause of differences, it is fortunate that Art offers a common meeting ground; for in spite of religious differences the best in Hinduism thus artistically expressed is universally appreciated.

The Super-Human

The characters of Kathakali are always gods and goddesses and the appropriate costume has always helped to create the impression and the appreciation of the Super-human which the human heart has always longed for in all ages. Many thoughtful critics of Art have lamented the human-level-attitude-with-a-vengeance seen in modern productions of Art—the cinema, literature and other expressions, both in the West and the East. Does it not "commonise" our taste?

Travancore University

In this connection I cannot help referring to the work done by the Travancore University which is rapidly making advances towards a development of Fine Arts. The Dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts in that University recently spoke of the revival of Indian Dances as going on apace under the auspices of the University. But, the preservation and development of these are by no means the exclusive concern of the University. The Sree Chitra Natakalayam (the school of dancing called after his Highness the Maharaj of Travancore) and the Trivandrum Kathakali Club are notable instances. But, above all the Kerala Kalamandalam under Poet Vallathol Narayana Menon, one of whose representatives is teaching Kathakali at Dr. Tagore's Vishwabharathi, deserves grateful recognition by all lovers of Art in India.

I GET INSTANT RELIEF FROM
"CALCUTTA THROAT"
AFTER USING
Mistol
A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.
Mistol
USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE

Lawyers In Ancient India

The Hindu Dharma Sastra Recognised The Legal Profession & Had Laid Down Strict Codes Of Rules For Its Guidance

By Prof. K. S. SHRIKANTAN

WERE there lawyers in Ancient India? is a question which remains still unanswered The elaborate rules of procedure given in the Dharma Sastras and the opportunities given to the accused for appeal, however, make it clear that lawyers must have taken full advantage of the numerous amenities provided in the Dharma Sastras for reaching the ends of justice. As a matter of fact, in certain respects they were more complicated than their modern counterparts and even the very law-givers often differed from one another in the interpretation of the texts. Lawyers consequently must have had a good harvest.

"Sellers Of Law"

The earliest reference to lawyers, however, cannot be carried to a period earlier than the 2nd century B.C., for even Kautilya, in spite of his elaborate description of the courts and rules of procedure, does not make any reference to lawyers as such. Almost the very first mention of lawyers is in that famous Buddhist document of 2nd century B.C. called "Milinda Prasna." In this, while describing the city of "Sagala," and its people, the author refers to a set of men called "Dharma Panikas" and "Dharma Rakshakas." These expressions must be taken to refer to lawyers, for judges are referred to as "Rupa Dakshas."

The expression "Dharma Panikas," though not very complimentary to lawyers, is very significant. It means "Sellers of Law" and makes it clear that Lawyers were charging fees for their work. The expression Dharma Rakshaka is, of course, more complimentary, for it means "Keepers of Law" There is no doubt both these expressions stand for lawyers, the former being a contemptuous term standing for mercenary Lawyers and the latter for really able men.

The Burmese Code which is, by the way, based on the Laws of Manu not only refers to lawyers, but compares a lawyer's work to that of a physician especially when he defended the prisoner in matters of life and death. Katyayana is certainly thinking of a lawyer when he observes "A relation or a duly appointed person may undertake the plea or answer for persons who are weak of intellect or insane or old or women or minors or diseased."

Narada speaks of authorised persons who can argue a case. Says he "One who has not been authorised must not speak on any account at the trial. But authorised persons must deliver their opinion in an unbiassed spirit." Again Pitamaha makes a reference to a body of people called the "Sabhyas" who must have functioned as lawyers for, says he, these "Sabhyas" had the right of carrying appeals from the lower courts to the chief court and from there to the King himself on behalf of the litigant parties.

A Recognised Profession

A most direct reference to lawyers however occurs in "Sukra Niti." Says Sukra: "Representatives have to be appointed by the plaintiff and defendant who do not know the legal procedure or who are busy with other affairs, or who are not good speakers, who are foolish, mad and old, females children and the diseased." Sukra provides even punishment for those other than pleaders and close relations speaking on behalf of a litigant. "If some body is neither a brother, nor the father nor son nor a pleader, but speaks on others' interests, he should be punished." This it is clear that the profession of lawyers was recognised by the ancient Hindu Dharma Sastras.

Limitations

Compared to modern lawyers, the part played by the lawyers in ancient India must have been inconsiderable for many were the cases which could not be defended by a lawyer. According to Katyayana, "In prosecutions for killing a Brahmana, drinking liquor, theft, adultery with the preceptor's wife, killing a man, touching another's wife, and also eating forbidden food, seduction and defilement of a virgin, virulent language and actions, fraud and also treason no "prativadi" shall be given, the doer of the act shall plead the case himself."

While Sukra observes "In cases of murder, thieving, adultery, taking forbidden food, abduction, harshness, forgery, sedition and robbery, there are to be no lawyers as representatives. The perpetrators are to answer personally." This limitation on the scope of the lawyers was probably due to the anxiety of the Law-givers to see that the guilty never escaped punishment. Intelligent lawyers would have certainly succeeded in making good the escape of several offenders as their representatives do to-day. Thus the lawyers must have played a more prominent part in civil cases than in criminal cases.

Cross-Examination

They must have been specialists in law Only the man who knows the law and knows the Dharma should be appointed as pleader. There are several references to cross examination of witnesses. In "Milinda Prasna" the writer describes them as "who according to the spirit and according to the letter, according to justice and according to reason, according to Logic and by illustrations, explain and re-explain; argue and re-argue."

There is a reference to cross-examination in Apastamba (II, 5 113). It must have been rather severe, for it is referred to as a torture. Even the accused was subjected to a meticulous cross-examination. The Burmese Code of Manu gives a curious story of the origin of the cross examination. It was accidentally discovered. According to it in the time of Manu when some boys were playing, one of them arrived at the truth by constant questionings

Scale Of Fees

The Lawyers were entitled for remuneration from their clients. The rate of fees depended upon the amount involved if it was a civil case, and upon the gravity of the offence if it was a criminal case. The Burmese version of the law of Manu better known as "Dharma"—that states "Any good pleader, though the statement of his case may have not been taken down, if he has just sat down or put up the sleeve of his jacket, shall have a right to his pay". About the scale of fees Sukra gives an elaborate account. The Lawyer's fee is 1|16 of the interests involved or the fee is 1/20 or 1/40 or 1/80 or 1/160 portion as the amount of value or interest under trial increases. If there are many men who are appointed as pleaders in combination, they are to be paid according to some other way."

Legal Ethics

A high sense of professional etiquette was insisted upon. They were prevented from charging very heavy fees In fact Sukra says, "The King should punish the pleader who charges excessive fees over and above the limit prescribed."

According to the Burmese version of the Law of Manu, fees were to be paid by the client in certain cases only at the end of the litigation This was perhaps to prevent the lawyers from swallowing clients' money.

While the clients were thus protected from bad lawyers, the lawyers themselves were protected from bad clients who wanted to deceive them No client was allowed to engage another Lawyer without the knowledge of the one already engaged and even if such a one was engaged, the client was expected to pay both according to rules provided in the Dharma Sastras. If fees had been paid wrongly, it could not be recovered after seven months.

According to the Burmese Code of the Law of Manu, an advocate was looked upon as a surety for the client But according to Narada "A lawyer was not responsible for the failure of a case." Says Narada: "If one deputed by the claimant or chosen as his representative by the defendant speaks for his client in court, the victory or defeat concerns the party and not the representative.'

It is clear from the foregoing paragraphs that lawyers existed in ancient India; that they played a prominent part in promoting the ends of justice. Often lawyers spoke in the court although they were not paid by any client, for according to Narada and Sukra the Lawyers present in the Court were often consulted by the Judges.

Even if they were not asked, they had the right of making suggestions and offering opinions. "Whether unauthorised or authorised, one acquainted with Law shall give his opinion" (Narada). This right however was denied to those who were not recognised lawyers.

ODD SPOTS

THE CAVE OF DEATH

Amongst remarkable grottoes that of Longara in Piedmont holds a high place. It is 1,300 feet long and varies in with from 10 to 320 feet, but the entrance is so narrow that only one person can enter at a time. Few people, however, want to enter, for the cavern is associated with a terrible page in French history.

In 1520 adventurers breaking away from the army which had been defeated in Italy, ravaged the countryside, and about 2,000 people took refuge in the Grotto of Longara. Their presence betrayed, they were besieged by the bandits, but owing to the narrowness of the entrance, were able again and again to beat back their enemies.

Exasperated by being unable to obtain plunder, the bandits built a fire at the entrance. Most of those within died in the cavern; others who sallied forth were cut down. Eventually Bayard arrived on the scene and began to round up and hang the ferocious adventurers, and while this was going on a spectre, lank and meagre, blackened by smoke, was seen to drag itself out of the cavern. He was a youth of fourteen, and he related to Bayard how he had found a channel in the rock through which pure air came from some unsuspected opening in the hillside. Keeping his mouth close to this channel he had survived, and was thus the only one of two thousand to escape the massacre. At rare intervals the cavern is entered by explorers, but the local inhabitants still hold the place in horror and will have nothing to do with it.

Cold Cream of Roses

A KEY TO

BEAUTY & COMPLEXION

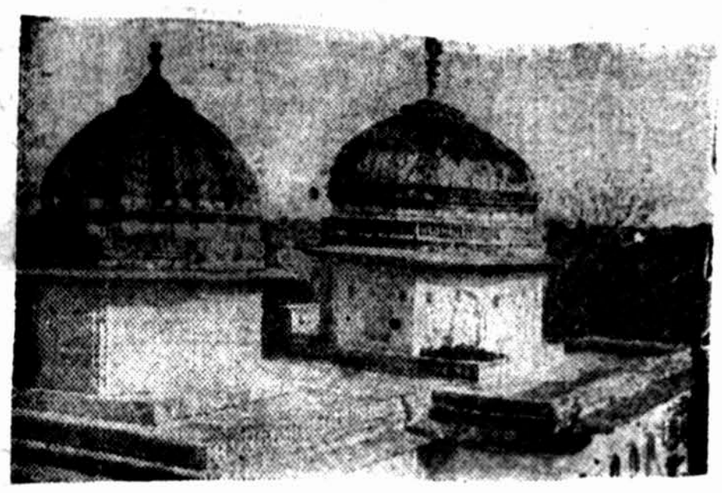
Also available in collapsible tubes.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA ::: BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency, Princess Street, Bombay—2.

Chitrakuta Or The Beautiful Abode

Bharat-Kup.



Parna Kuti.

Famous Place Of Hindu Pilgrimage Sacred To Memory Of Rama And Seeta

By AMRAS

A View of the Kamta Hill.

Chitrakuta is a great place of pilgrimage. It is interesting not only to the God-mad Hindu pilgrim, but also to the average tourist. Chitrakuta fascinates the historian also, for it was here that thousands of years ago, during the "Silver Age," Sri Ramachandra, the hero of the Ramayana, sojourned during his banishment. It was at Chitrakuta that sages like Atri obtained spiritual peace by the observance of penances. Bharata visited his royal brother at this place and unsuccessfully persuaded him to return to his kingdom. Tulsi Das, the composer of Hindi Ramayana, claims to have had his vision of Ramachandra at Chitrakuta The sanctity of Chitrakuta has no doubt been increased by these coincidences. Even before the Railways, Chitrakuta happened to be a place of pilgrimage to which people flocked on foot. Hallowed by the Ramayana, Chitrakuta is a spark of spirituality.

A Peep Into The Past

Wending his way along the forest regions of Chitrakuta, Ramachandra was struck dumb by the beauty of wild nature. In due course, he arrived at the abode of Saint Valmiki and was advised by the sage to spend some time at Mount Chitrakuta as the one spot which was sure to satisfy Rama in all respects. The sage told him further that Chitrakuta was a beautiful little hill, where the elephant and the lion played together as friends and where "flowed the wonderful river Mandakini of mythological fame, which was brought over there by the spiritual prowess of Anusuya, the superwoman and the wife of the great sage Atri." Valmiki added that by staying in that hallowed spot, Rama would help to add to his own glory. Rama, then, with the aid of his brother Lakshmana, built a "parna kuti" or a leafy hut on the banks of the Payoshni, which flowed into Chitrakuta in the form of a bow This hut, over which a regular temple has been built, continues to be preserved even to-day. Tradition has it that it was at this hut that Rama, his consort and his brother lived for a considerable time discussing the beauties of nature and entertaining forest sages and being entertained by them. To-day, Chitrakuta attracts large crowds even as Benares.

Chitrakuta's Situation

Chitrakuta is on the Vindhya mountains, only sixty miles from Allahabad, on the Jhansi-Manikhpur line of the G. I. P. Railway. Chitrakuta covers a circumference of three miles. The beautiful rivers Mandakini and Payoshni add to Chitrakuta's charm-Rama is worshipped here on his birthday, which is known as Rama Navami Day, in March-April, and also on the Diwali Day.

A Place Of Pilgrimage

It was Bharata who was the first pilgrim to this place hallowed by the feet of Rama. Tulsi Das says that Bharata completed his round of Chitrakuta in five days. Hindu pilgrims to-day follow Bharata's footsteps and look upon as conferring great virtue to complete their round of different places of holy interest around and about Chitrakuta in five days. Chitrakuta has no doubt a unique position allotted to it among places of pilgrimage. The "Chitrakuta Mahatmya", an ancient Sanskrit work, refers to Chitrakuta as Brahmapuri or the abode of the Creator. It has been recorded that in an altar near by, the dimensions of which were thirty 'dhanushyas' Saint Agnivesh performed penances and sacrifices and reached the final state of eternal happiness and peace. To-day Chitrakuta is known as Kampta. Although the abode of Valmiki is said to have existed on the Chitrakuta mountain, the hermitage is now indicated at Lalapur, fifteen miles from Chitrakuta A portion of Chitrakuta is situated in Karwi in the U. P., while other parts belong to the Chaubepuri Agency. Of particular interest in the locality is Sitapur, where there is a range of hills in which are said to be situated holy places of pilgrimage known as "Banke Siddhi", "Anusuyaji", "Hanuman Dhara", "Sitaki Rasoi", etc. The Gupta Godavari flowing from a deep cavern is believed to wash away the sins of man. Raghava Prayag is the spot where the five-day round begins and ends.

The Holy Round

The details of Bharata's tour round Chitrakuta are not recorded. But pilgrims believe that the route was more or less the same as is now being practised. A Sanskrit verse says that "all the sins committed in this and the previous birth are gradually wiped off at every step that is taken while making the holy round." As many as seventeen places of pilgrimage are mentioned in this connection at Chitrakuta. A bath at Raghava Prayag invariably commences the holy round. The five-day programme is arranged as follows:—

On the first day, the round begins, as has been already pointed out, with a bath at Raghava Prayag. The round circumscribes the entire Mount and completes the circle at Sitapur This involves a distance of six miles. Again bathing at Raghava Prayag on the second day, the pilgrim proceeds twelve miles eastward and reaches Koti Tirta wherefrom, after visiting some other places, he returns to Sitapur. The third also has to begin with another bath at Raghava Prayag. Proceeding ten miles southwards, the pilgrim touches Keshavgarh, Paramodavana, Janaki Kunda, Sirshavana, Fatik Shila and Anusuyaji. At night he rests at Babupura. From Babupura, he proceeds next day to the Gupta Godavari and reaches Mount Kailas (not the same mentioned in the Himalayan expeditions) and stops at Chaubepur, which lies ten miles south-west of Babupura. On the fifth day, the pilgrim wends his way twelve miles northwards. He proceeds to Bharatkupa where he takes a holy bath and then worships Rama Shaiya. He returns to Sitapur. A number of holy places hallowed by the memory of Markandeya, the

(Continued On Page 52)

Re-Orientation Of Physical Education

Its Main Aim, Like The Main Aim Of General Education, Is To Give The Child Full, Wholesome Life Each Day

(By B. K. NAIK, B. S., M.P.E., Springfield (U. S. A.), Director of Physical Education, Baroda State)

THE modern view of physical education interprets all education as adjustment, and proceeds on the basis that instincts are modifiable and emotions controllable. The essence of this adjustment is adaptation of the individual to the environment and alteration of the environment to serve human needs. Physical education seeks to assist education, to expediate what would be otherwise a slow, disorderly and wasteful process. As the problems of adjustment increase in the complexities of modern civilisation, physical education must become increasingly efficient and intelligent; otherwise, its whole work will be futile.

There is always the hazard that the dynamic view of physical education will be misunderstood.

Physical Education As Education:

Howe says, "The environment of the city and small town is detrimental to the practice of fundamental activities and is favourable to the development of 'Softness,' organic weakness, and moral degeneration." Many of the offences of youth springs from a denial of a wholesome and natural desire to the child, for play, for adventure, for dramatization, in the modern society. Play, and recreation have been thoroughly commercialized, so that persons grow into adulthood practically knowing nothing of play and self expression. The whole recreational and playlife of the child, should, be correlated with the physical education of the school. Education in the school must be tied up with the play-life of the child out of school. Skills, attitudes, powers are to be viewed constantly in terms of the entire life of the individual. Hence, physical: education is not included in education, for the purpose of health, although if well led and supervised it shall contribute to the individual's strength, power and vitality, but it is planned and purposed to secure development, appreciation, skills and attitudes that will make for self-expression, play, recreation, wholesome use of leis-ure-time, to attain richness and fullness of life. The business of physical education is to establish the needs of boys and girls. It proposes, quite indirectly, to combat sedentary living by educating boys and girls so thoroughly in enjoyable activities that they will be persuaded to continue them after their school-days are over; it proposes to secure more and abundant opportunities for recreation. It seeks to awaken in people a far greater degree of love for the out-of-doors, and therefore, includes in its programme many activities that do not belong to the traditional systems; and finally, in the selection of its activities, it recognises the hazardous of modern life, and seeks approval for those forms that will combat deleterious influences, that will supplement occupational deficiencies; and that will secure wholesome development.

His plate is always polished after

Scott's Porage Oats

The breakfast to put heart and strength into any youngster! Real Scottish Oats—such oats as gave the famous Scottish heroes strength for their doughty deeds. Scott's Porage Oats are Scotland's Best, the finest in quality, the richest in nutriment of all breakfast food.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

Aim Of Education

The first aim of education is health conservation, because without health there is no life. Conversely, the 'more' the health, the more abundant would be the life. And because without health there is little use in learning, the more the health, the greater and more permanent may learning become. Because good citizenship, the wise use of leisure, and all happiness depend on good health, the 'more' the health, the greater the happiness.

Health may be defined as "Capacity for activity"—capacity to live, to be active, to do things; therefore, capacity to learn to grow." So defined health is partly, and is otherwise primarily, dependent upon muscular strength, which is greatly improvable by exercise and rest in proper kinds and amounts, as well as by diet. Children vary more widely in capacity for physical activity and particularly in muscular powers which are the prime pre-requisities—to most effective mental and social activity, then they do in intelligence or "Capacity for moral activity." Therefore, the first duties of educators may be to determine the physical powers of pupils and to meet their individual physical needs.

A second aim of education, broadly speaking, is socialization—social efficiency citizenship, moral character—in order that each individual may give and receive the most happiness, satisfaction, service, or progress in contacts with other persons and in resolving inner conflicts. The specific objectives which elaborate or define social efficiency include initiative, courage, self-control, perseverance, honesty, justice, courtesy, co-operation, sympathy and loyalty.

The third aim of education is cultural development or the inculcation of appreciations—intelligent and sympathetic knowledge of nature, human nature, the arts of form, music science, etc. The most productive condition for the development of appreciation is freedom, which may be stated as "the freeing of pupils in earlier grades, and all adults, to choose their own type of and time for physical activity; and the actual planning, managing, and conduct of their own games, sports, and pastimes." These adjustments have been called "freedom with responsibility" and player control."

Physical education, then, is not merely a safety valve in the weekly programme, or even merely preparation for the wise use of leisure, but a major educational tool for changing behaviour. Physical education is education by means of or through predominantly large-muscle activities. As such, it is tremendously potent as conserver of physical fitness, a modifier of social conduct, and contributor to culture.

Making Athletics Educational

At first opposed, despised, and rejected by the puritan professors of earlier days, athletics was not believed to contribute anything worth while to the education of youth. Barely two generations ago, gifted athletes were looked upon with suspicion. Brains and brawn were supposed to exist in inverse ratio. Schools and colleges were established to—"train the mind." Asceticism held the body in contempt, and play was considered sinful and a waste of time. A philosophy of education which believed in dual aspect of mind and body, had no place for athletics in the schools. The idea of making athletics education was unthinkable.

Later, tolerated as necessary evil, athletics has been increasingly accepted as educational. Doubtless this was partly for the sake of protection and partly because educational values were vaguely felt. The more recent philosophy of education which recognizes the unity of the individuals, demands that schools develop "the whole child." "Athletics as education" is a note that now runs through most of all recent literature on athletics. Schools, to-day, are considered socializing agencies where boys and girls are helped to develop their own best selves to realize their fullest capacities—physically, mentally, socially, morally, and emotionally. Athletics has a very definite place in this conception of education.

Making athletics educational, means that it is always conducted with the welfare of each individual participant in mind, that it contributes to this many-sided developmental, programme, rather than merely to entertainment, advertisement, and championship purposes. Boys and girls can grow, learn, develop by means of big muscle athletic activities as well as through the more traditional medium of books.

In the first place, athletics may be made educational by contributing to better health, and the development of the heart, lungs, nervous system and other vital organs. Unfortunately, athletics may be, and often, is, conducted by well-meaning but misguided individuals in such a way that it actually injures health and retards or prevents normal development of vital organs.

Secondly, athletics may be made educational if it is so conducted that it develops motor skills which can be used in leisure time here and now during school days as well as throughout life. Unfortunately, athletics is not always conducted as special phase of a broad programme of physical education.

Thirdly, athletics may be educational if it develops the life long habit of play—the joyful, optimistic attitude of happiness, fun, and morale, so necessary for abundant living in modern life. Since play interests and habits depend largely upon skill, it is imperative that athletic leaders develop better-than-average skill in a variety of activities, in addition to the highly specialized skills in a few sports.

Finally, athletics may be made educational, if right, rather than, wrong, standards of conduct are maintained both on and off the field. Associated with the development of organic vigour and skills, are related values which the educational philosopher calls "Concomitant learnings." The worthwhileness of these learnings, depends upon the Leadership.

Evolution Of Play

Play is universal. All over the world girls play with dolls; boys and older people dance and otherwise disport themselves. The Chinese and ancient races have left traces of their play in the toys of children and drawing crude sculptures that depict beating, hunting and festival scenes.

The present day movement is clearly a product of the twentieth century. To-day play exists as a highly organised institution which is being prompted and fostered by the public as a whole.

Primitive play takes the form of exercise that is expressed spontaneously with little or no preparation or organization; it brings into use all the large muscles of the body, it exercises the senses in crude and fantastic manner as by bright colours, discordant sounds etc. It gives vent to a display of imitation and rhythmic song, and the particular form of activities is done over and over again with monotonous repetition. The play of the younger children takes the form of dramatic imitation of the pursuits of the elders. The play of the children is overlooked by the elders, until the time comes when the boy is strong enough to be considered as a hunter and warrior; then he is given practice in these arts. The girl approaching womanhood is taken in hand by the older women and prepared to assist in the usual tasks of the hut, and settlement.

In any civilization it is easy to see how play gradually expands in a variety of ways. An increasing amount of leisure time gives more importance to festivity. It is peculiar that as man progressed in intellectual attainment, it links itself with the past for the benefit of the grown up people who need to develop their inheritance. As a consequence, we find that many of our modern plays are relics of ages long passed by. Many of the old religious ceremonies lost dignity, and customary rights, though maintained, were considered of less importance, the sportive aspect superseding the serious one. Tribal customs easily degenerated into mock ceremonies, as time went on.

Play And Character Formation

Character possesses such positive qualities as courage and perseverance; and it includes still further, such unselfish qualities

(Continued On Page 47)

India And The World

Though Foreigners Have The Greatest Personal Respect For Gandhiji, There Is An Abysmal Ignorance About This Country In The West.

By Prof. N. R. MALKANI

"One of the most surpri sing things that came to my notice abroad was how much we know of the West and how little the West understands of India."

I well remember the conversation I once had with an Italian in Milan. He had heard of Maharajas and elephants, the Bengal tiger and, of course, serpents. The zest with which he spoke showed the pleasure he would have in meeting them in India—except the last. All Europeans like to ride an elephant,—preferably with a Maharaja, for a tiger shoot—if there were no serpents in India!

This is nine-tenths of the knowledge which the ordinary European has of India. You imagine that he has some idea of Hindu religion or Indian Art or the Aryan culture. . You fondly hope that he is perhaps slightly aware of the existence of the Indian National Congress, takes some little interest in our struggle for freedom, has heard of some one President of the Indian National Congress.

Respect For "Gandi"

You ask him if he has heard of any Indian, in any line, for anything. Yes, almost all have heard of "Gandi" and some of "Tagore" The last is more or less a name. Of "Gandi" they know something more definite—that he often fasts, wears a loin-cloth, drinks goat's milk, sometimes fights the British and is somehow a great man for he believes in Truth and Peace. But of late no one knows where he is, what he is doing and if he is not too old. But for Gandhiji and the respect he enjoys abroad, I, as an Indian, could hardly have been able to stand straight and hold up my head.

The admiration for "Gandi" inspite of ignorance about him saved me from bitter humiliation wherever I went. Once I entered the Berlin museum half an hour before its time for closing. A German artist taking me for an interesting foreigner volunteered to show me round important exhibits. On bidding good-bye he asked me who I was "I am an Indian". "Do you know Gandi?" "Yes". "Have you ever spoken to him?" "Yes. I have on my person a letter from him". He looked at the letter, came near it, but would not touch it. It is too pure and too dear for me even to touch it. Kindly take my greetings to him when you return home".

And I have returned literally loaded with greetings and blessings for him from all quarters. But the general knowledge of Gandhi is as much as I mentioned—not more. Some inquired if he is a yogi And how much do we know of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Kemal and many and various lesser lights or no lights of Europe?

The average Britisher knows more of India, for he has vested interests there. But that does not increase his interest in India. He is more polite than before, less intolerant of Indian ways, has cultivated a little patience with Indian grievances, is willing to recognise the Congress. He generally puts you three set questions for which I soon learnt to prepare three set answers. (1) What have you done for the Pariahs? (2) Will the Muslims ever unite with the Hindus? (3) Do you think India can ever defend itself—if the British withdraw immediately?

Attitude Of Press

The British Press generally observes a conspiracy of silence on Indian affairs—except when a Hindu-Muslim riot breaks out or some incident happens on the Frontier. It will not willingly report the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal in London but shows evident interest in Gandhiji's statement that he does not hope to live for more than a year.

I once met Mr. Kingsley Martin, Editor of the "New Statesman and Nation" and asked him why the British Press ignored India. "So far as I am concerned India is scooped out by twenty other foreign countries. I must write now about Czechoslovakia, or Spain or China . India is like Russia—out of the European picture. Now-a-days it is not news unless some are killed--hundreds in Spain and thousands in China. You must die like that to be noticed. At present not 1 per cent is interested in India and I cannot write for them"

Mr. Martin is intelligent, enthusiastic and even independent, but what can he do with his readers? He does not want any Indian correspondent, as which other paper cares for one? He dares not ask an Indian to write on the Indian situation when he wants something, for the English reader is far more willing to see India through English eyes. The ruling classes rule and know what they wish to know from the man on the spot.

They consider Gandhi as good but inscrutable and, of course, far too subtle, astute and slippery a politician—a propagandist who could give a few points to Dr. Goebbels! Of late he is more in favour, specially since the return of Lord Lothian, as a stable force in these times of instability and insecurity. Jawaharlal is known better than ever before, more so because of the interest aroused by his autobiography. More people are willing to see him but the powers that be perhaps yet consider him an impossible person.

Export Of Students

And what have we done to improve this knowledge of India or to increase any sympathy for India? The most common visitors of Europe, uptil now, have been the Indian Maharaja and the Indian student. In the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth there is the Indian coolie or petty tradesman. Of the Indian Maharajas the less said the better. They often go to seek pleasures that are unattainable in India. The Indian coolie or tradesman carries precious little with him that can evoke the interest, much less the admiration, of the foreigner for India

And nothing is more disappointing than the present exodus of Indian students to British Universities, the indifference to quality, the emphasis on examinations, the expensiveness of the stay, the general unhealthiness of surroundings and the almost stupid concentration in one country.

Of all trades that we carry on with foreign countries in general, and England in particular, this export of Indian students is least profitable and often quite harmful. It is perfect free trade in an age of tariffs and controls. Not a German, or Russian or even a Turk or Afghan leaves his country without consent, direction and provision of his State. Every choice is deliberate and foreign education is reserved only for the aristocracy of intellect and character. Every student knows where he is going, what he will learn and how that will help his country on return.

A German once asked me who I was.

"I am an Indian."

"Do you know Gandi? Have you ever spoken to him."

"Yes, I have on my person a letter from him."

He looked at the letter, came near it, but would not touch it.

"It is too pure and too dear for me even to touch it"—he said.

Why Foreign Dress?

But, to my mind, what the Indian student learns abroad and its cost is only a part of the consideration. How he appears or behaves or represents the Indian way of life is no less important. And in this the ordinary visitor to Euorpe cannot shirk his share of responsibility for the general impression created about India. I must confess to a general lack of pride in their country and its ways among these visitors.

The most observable and distinguishing characteristic of a people is its costume. Fortunately all will agree that the Indian costume for women—the sari—is the simplest, the beautifullest and the most fascinating dress worn by women. Indian women have the taste to use it and the courage to wear it even in Europe. It has won there the admiration of all Europeans and the respect of Indians

But men—students as well as visitors—think it necessary to walk in European suits. It may be cheaper, it is perhaps more convenient but it is surely not respectable or proper to change one's dress for another's when your's can be as cheap, more imposing and not less convenient than the foreigners. My Indian costume certainly evoked a little fun in South Italy, some curiosity in most places But there was nothing but polite consideration as soon as I declared it to be my Indian national costume.

Of course, I was asked why other Indians didn't wear it before me They better answer it for themselves, for I am with the Indian ladies.

Lack Of Pride

As with costume so with our language. My first rude shock came when two Indians were talking in English on the boat and an Italian asked me. "Have you no language of your own? I observe most Indians talk in English" I was so thoroughly taken aback and ashamed that I forthwith resolved to talk in Hindustani if and when possible. But it is when a European begins to observe our behaviour, our likes and dislikes that he is really surprised.

An Indian student's room will hardly betray anything that is Indian except a few letters from India, mostly in English. Not an Indian picture, or Indian record, or Indian book decorates his wall or shelf. And even when he talks of India he does so in English, wearing an English suit and smoking an English cigarette. It is almost painful to observe the contrast between the keen interest he takes in Indian politics and the general disregard he entertains for things Indian. The average Indian abroad loves to have an India free but seems to have no pride in India as his country, as his motherland—the land of Indians.

It is high time that all this should change and quickly. We cannot talk of ourselves as a nation and seek the sympathy of other nations in our war of independence while all the time our students and our tourists behave as if they are always in London and do what the Londoners do. After all few read or care for or get our newspapers from India and Indians abroad alone can be the representatives of what is best in their country. Unfortunately, as things are, little can be done in controlling the outward stream of students or visitors.

"Mother India"

The time has not yet come for any organisation—even the Indian National Congress—to depute persons or open offices or inform the Press in any foreign country. The odds are against us and we shall never realise adequate returns for our efforts. But there is one great desideratum which needs our immediate attention—a great book on India Few have any notion of the harm which Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" did and is doing to India. Anybody who wants to know something about India finds his way to that book, which seems to posses the nine lives of a cat!

No real good rejoinder ever superseded or silenced that book. It is the more effective in its attacks as its sins are more of omission than of commission and half truths are far more dangerous than black lies. The only other book which has been read with interest is Pandit Jawaharlal's Autobiography. But it is more or less topical and mainly deals with the political history of India during the last two decades.

What is required is something like Lin Yutang's "My Country and My People" (China) or Itso Ko's "A Daughter of the Sumurai" (Japan), books which deal with customs, costumes, traditions, family systems, religions not omitting the economic and political condition of the country. It must

(Continued on page 49)

AMICO TILA

A scientific Ointment to cure
PREMATURE DEBILITY

It is an absolutely harmless preparation based on combined ancient and modern science The active principles of substances recognised best for correction of the dead centres of puberty have been employed in its composition Literature free on application.

Price per tube Rs 1.8 postage extra

Sole Agents: AMIN & ISMAIL
Chemists & Druggists,
79, Colootola Street, CALCUTTA

ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

Nerves And Senses

Have You Ever Stopped To Consider How Complex Is The Mechanism Of The Human Mind?

By "PROSCOS"

THE human body is complex and its mechanism is a marvel that science has revealed to us. The greater marvel, however, is not the structure of blood, bones and muscles but the mechanism which makes man so different from the animal. The human mind has interested man from days of Aristotle and even before. To-day we shall not discuss the mind, but the link which brings the body and mind into most intimate contact. The body is made up of cells, and in every complex organisms there is a division of labour between these cells.

One set of cells in the human body therefore undertake the work of establishing contact between it and the body. They specialise in sensitiveness. These are nerve cells and are called neurons. They are different from other cells in the body in that they are joined to other units by nerve-fibres. These are extremely delicate threads about one-twentieth of the thickness of the human hair. All the nerves are chained together into lines from the central telegraph system of our body. The main line is closeted in the backbone, and passing through the spinal cord it emerges into the brain.

Co-ordination

The nervous system is assigned the most difficult task of co-ordinating and co-relating all the separate structures and organs of the body. The nerves bind together by communication the billions of cells and the various fluids and substances of the body. The entire task of communication is mainly carried out by the nerve-fibre through which millions of messages or "nervous impulses" pass every minute. These messages are carried at the rate of four hundred feet per second.

A nerve is a large bundle of nerve-fibres that lie along each other. It is like an electric wire which encloses within it a large number of other extremely thin wires. The thin wires run to all the nooks and corners of the body. Some of these nerves are connected to the principal sense organs of sight, hearing, taste, touch, smell. The impressions received by the senses from the environment are communicated to the brain by the nerves. The slightest movement of the smallest muscle in the body is directed and controlled by the nerves. When a muscle is not in use, the nerves keep it in a state of activity so that it can be awakened as soon as its function becomes necessary.

We are aware of the world through sensations. These sensations come to us through fibres of the nerve-cells. Each nerve-cell is equipped with a set of double fibres. One of these is the sensory fibre that informs the brain of external events; the other is the motor fibre which sends impulses outwards. Thus there is a constant flow of ingoing and outward impulses, carrying messages to and fro, eventually ensuing the harmonious operation of the whole body.

Interpretative Power

The sense organs in our body are internal and external. The external or distance organs are the eyes, ears, nose, etc. that report things happening outside. The internal sense organs are spread all over the body so that the brain keeps itself informed of all that is happening within the human structure. Thus as soon as there is need for food, the hunger is reported to the brain by the proper nerves. Touch the end of a hair on your head, and you will find the brain being immediately informed of the touch, so accurately organised are the nerves.

The nerve fibres do not only communicate messages. If these were so, then sensation from without will be interpreted in one, similar way. This is not so. You prick your finger with a pin, or you hurt the same with a hammer blow and two distinct and different messages will be reported. This the interpretative power of the nerve cells. The ends of the various nerve fibres are not similar, and it is in this difference that we find the interpretative power of the neurons.

Messages are flashed by the nerves only in certain cases and conditions. Things which are more or less constantly present are not reported by the senses. If there is a glassful of water on the dinner table, the eye will not report the presence all the time when it is there. It is only when a person enters the dining room, holding the glass of water, that the eye reports the arrival of a need. Thus only important 'changes' happening within or without the body are reported. The change acts like an electric shock, setting all the impulses into motion, flashing messages till the full knowledge of the change is reported.

Touch, Taste And Smell

The sense of touch keeps man aware of the physical world. It is not the fingers alone, but the entire skin of the body is sensitive to touch. The skin is sensitive to climate, hurt and contact. The sensations of touch are highly complex. When the finger touches a piece of ice there is complex realisation of smoothness of surface, temperature, wetness, etc.

Smell and taste are stimulated by non-physical agencies. The animal has a more effective sense of smell than the human being, and it is far more useful to its life functions than the human being. Before the sense of taste or smell can transmit a sensation to the brain, the molecules of the substance have to dissolve in water either in the mouth or the mucous membrane in the nose. Dry substances are less effectively smelt or tasted. There are said to be seven types of tastes or smells known to the Indian. Four tastes are however most commonly known viz. sweet, sour, bitter and salty.

Usually the sensations of smell and taste function together, especially with reference to food articles. Smell is felt according to its intensity. Sharp sensations of the perfume of various flowers like the Jasmine or the Queen of the Night are easily noticed whilst certain flowers possess perfumes which are hardly perceptible to the ordinary man. Smells are usually classified as sweet, bitter, filthy, etc. This shows their relation to taste, and also man's incapacity to specify the smells.

Ear And Eye

Like the sense of smell, man is also deficient in hearing than some of the animals. The sense of hearing is actually a sense of touch. Movements in the air in the form of waves come and touch the drum in the ear. As soon as the stimulus is given, certain cells act and the nervous operation begins. The ear has an external form, behind which is the drum, and behind it is the third layer where the vibrations actually occur. The first external form is more or less a trumpet, linked by a tube to the ear drum. It is the deficiency of this which contributes to the comparative weakness of human hearing.

Man is superior in his sense of sight. Human life is extensively linked up with the human eye. The eye is more or less like a camera, taking, magnifying and transferring a picture. The retina is the proper sense organ where the sensitive cells are situated. The black eyeball prevents the scattering of light. Nature has provided the eye with a lens, and the iris acts as the diaphragm.

Protect Your Nerves

Such is the nervous and sensory equipment of the human being. Without these, we would be like a vehicle without wheels. The immense power of the human being is due to his nervous system and his capacity to use the sense organs. We speak of education as the process of developing the mind. Such a development is impossible without effective senses and an efficient nervous system. Trade and commerce depend upon communications, without these production will be of no avail. Likewise the nervous system is the most potent system of communications, embodying within it the post, telegram, telephone, wireless and television system. The nervous system is the most delicate system within the human being. It is exposed, in modern civilisation, to excesses of every kind, blinding lights, noise, odours of the worst type, moving things whose contact will spell death. Protect your nerves, is a healthy slogan in modern times or we stand at the portals of neurosis, victims of life's unrelenting strain.

When the mentally sketchy girl-friend's beau said he had to "go home to roost" she exclaimed she didn't know he lived in a chicken house.

MAJOR NAYUDU POSES FOR THE ARTIST: A characteristic rapid pencil sketch of Major Nayudu, the Star of Indian Cricket, by Mr. P. N. Kallianpur, Artist.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

POSITION OF MUSLIMS

SINCE OUR FALL. By A Anwar Beg, M.A., LL.B. Published by the Urdu Academy, Lohari Gate, Lahore. Crown 8vo Pp. 127 cloth bound. Rs. 2-8-0.

The book under review gives a concise account of how the fall of the Moghal Empire was brought about, and also deals with the subsequent events that happened in India under the British rule. It also describes at length the sins of omission and commission on the part of the Musalmans and acquaints them with the new spirit pervading the entire Muslim world today. The author very strongly criticises the failings of the Musalmans and avers that it is owing to the "taqid", i.e., blind following that their mind has stopped working along the path of progress with the result that they have fallen into the depths of ignorance and mental decay. He speaks dispairingly of Turkey—which he says is "no more an Islamic State"—and other Muslim countries with the exception of Arabia alone where in his opinion, "the true spirit of Islam finds full expression." He approvingly refers to the "Pakistan movement" and states that "it has its origin in the political aspirations of educated Musalmans," which is not the case. The last chapter describes what the Indian Musalmans ought to do. After stating that "ijtihad", i.e., freedom of thought, is the true source of life for Islam, he proceeds to state that the regeneration of the Musalmans must be in accordance with "shariat" only and not through "mullahas" who have "robbed us of our freedom of action." His remedy for the ills of Musalmans is that "the domain of our life needs drastic reform" and so he calls upon the faithful to unite and warns them that if this is not done, it "will spell our ruin." The author's aim is simply "to awaken the younger generation to the needs of the time," and that is all, and in this he has succeeded to a great extent. The language used in certain places is not very clear, although the author's earnestness is writ large on almost every page. The book is inspired by the Quran. The price is exhorbitant and it should be considerably cut down.

THE PASSING CARAVAN. By Abdulla Anwar Beg. M.A., LL.B., Can be had from the Alamgir Association, Lahore Crown 8vo Pp. 16

This little pamphlet deals with the "peculiar position" of the Musalmans in India and according to the writer "the reasonable apprehensions, aroused by the events around, have compelled them to chalk out a new line of thought".But the sketchy programme of social or economic reconstruction as outlined in this essay, does not in any way run counter to that of the Hindus or other non-Muslims, and nothing is stated therein to show that there are reasonable grounds for having such "apprehensions" on the part of the Musalmans. The writer lays emphasis on the revival of Arabic letters, on the necessity of women's education, on the re-orientation of religious education, or making the Muslims of India "a great national asset." But at the same time he fails foul of the Congress which according to him is "a Hindu institution", on the flimsy ground of not according "the ordinary concession of communal representation in bureaucracy." What he actually means is unintelligible but if the Musalmans want to regain their lost position they should remember that they cannot live as a separate nation, but as a part and parcel of the great Indian nation without, of course, losing their own individuality. There are other uncharitable passages in this pamphlet, but they can be easily ignored. The attempt to make the Musalmans "a national asset" is no doubt praiseworthy, but they should not be deluded into believing that their religion is in danger at the hands of the non-Muslims. Such a line of thought cannot make the Musalmans the architects of their own destiny

SUPERSTITIONS

NANDA-DEEPA (Kanarese) by Koradkal Shrinivas Rao, published by the Kiriyar Prapancna. UDIPI. Price Annas Eight.

One of the best vehicles through which the superstitions of the masses can be dispelled is the short story, when, of course, it is told in an effective way by a good writer. Mr. K. Shrinivas Rao has successfully attempted this task through some of his eleven stories, which have been published in book form under the heading of Nanda-Deepa. For instance in the first story Ramayya finds the futility of burning a perpetual light in front of the images of gods in his house, when he finds that a similar light on the bank of a steep tank, would save the lives of many victims. Other stories also help to dispel similar fallacies in society.

B. G. L.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN RAW MATERIALS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE, IN CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS & FOODSTUFFS, 1937, League of Nations, Publication. Price 5 Shillings.

A new volume entitled "International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs by Countries of Origin and Consumption, 1937," which is the third of its kind, has just been published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations. This volume give an account of the movement from one country to another of the commodities dealt with.

The new volume is more complete than those which preceded it. It contains provincial statistics for 1937 as well as revised and completed statistics for 1935 and 1936 relating to 38 commodities in place of the 35 dealt with in earlier volumes. These commodities include wheat, sugar, rubber, wood in various forms, hides, wool, cotton, silk, iron and steel, copper and motor spirit. Several improvements have been made on the earlier editions. The table for hides now distinguishes between wet and dry. The table for wood has been recast and now shows not only conifer but also hardwood each of which is, as far as possible, subdivided into sawn and hewn. The number of importing countries covered by the various tables has been increased to 123, as compared with 42 in the first volume. The statistics are thus practically worldwide, the 123 countries dealt representing 98 per cent of the total world trade, whereas the 42 countries covered in the first volume represented only 84 per cent.

The work is designed to meet the wishes expressed by business men and others, who pointed out that in many cases the import statistics given for a particular commodity by the importing country did not correspond with the statistics of the exporting country relating to the same transaction. In June 1934 the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League, set up by the International Convention of 1928 relating to Economic Statistics, took steps which were approved by the Council and agreed to by the Governments Parties to the 1938 Convention and led to the preparation of the present work, which shows the ultimate destination of exported goods.

The divergences between the trade statistics of different countries which were complained of by business men and economists, arise largely from the use of different methods of registering the source and destination of goods. In the case of imports, the statistics may show either the country of origin or production, the country to which the goods are consigned or the purchasing country. In the case of exports they may show the country where the goods are finally consumed, the country to which they are consigned or the selling country. In order to improve the comparability of statistics of the external trade of the various countries, the Parties to the 1928 Convention made an experiment relating to the different systems of registering the source and destination of goods. The Committee of Statistical Experts drew the necessary conclusions from this experiment and these are described in the report presented by the Committee after its session of December 1933, which sets forth, in particular, the numerous reasons why it is not possible in the case of certain categories of goods to determine world trade movements by a comparison of national import and export statistics. The chief difficulty arises from the fact that, while import statistics refer to an accomplished fact, export statistics giving the country of destination show only an intention or a presumption of fact. The Committee of Statistical Experts, with the help of Governments, has been successful in its endeavours to obtain more satisfactory information than it was formerly possible to procure on the basis of ordinary national statistics of external trade, concerning the flow of goods from the producing to the consuming countries. This attempt was made in connection with a limited number of raw materials and foodstuffs. A comparison between the three volumes now published makes it possible to measure the progress made and leaves no doubt that the volume just issued represents a considerable improvement in every respect and is of the greatest interest.

THE ARYAN PATH

A number of articles dealing with Christianity as it is preached—and practised—to-day by its followers in the West and the East form the feature of the December number of this journal. The glaring inconsistencies between the teachings of Jesus Christ and the practices of his so-called followers of to-day come in for scathing exposure at the hands of Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, an Indian Christian, and Mr. Jack Common, an Englishman, both of whom point out that non-Christians in India have shown a greater eagerness and capacity for putting into practice the teachings of Christ than the professed votaries of Christianity That the service of the man in the street is more in conformity with the religion of Christ than prayers in the churches is emphasized by two other writers, May Perry and F. H. Hill. "The Star of Bethlehem" by Mr. Keith Percy, "The Future of Religion," by Mr. J. D. Beresford, "Vaishnava Mysticism" by Mr. Motilal Das, and "Mysticism in Human Relations" by Dr Radha-Kamal Mukerjee are among the other interesting contributions in the journal.

AVESTA IN SONG

AVESTA IN SONG, by Dr. Otoman Zar-Adusht Ha' nish. Published by the British Mazdaznan Association.

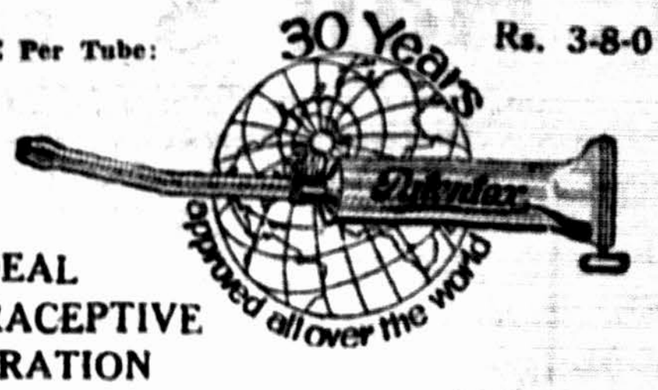
This work of Avestan hymns translated into English and set to musical notations will appeal to all Zoroastrians. The music of these pieces is mostly the special contribution of the late Dr. Otoman Zar-Adusht Ha'nish, founder of the Mazdaznan movement in Europe and America, particulars of whose remarkable career appeared in our issue of 20th Nov. 1938. The music is solemn and enthralling. The work, which is cloth-bound and well printed and contains over 300 pages is available from Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Mama, B.A., LL.B. (Nana Building Tardeo Bridge, Bombay), representative in India of the Mazdaznan Association, the price being Rs. 5.

BRITISH MAZDAZNAN MAGAZINE

This journal, published in England, under the editorship of Lt. Col. A. F. Gault at Langham House, 308, Regent St., London, W. 1, is the official organ of the British Mazdaznan Association and records the progress of the Mazdaznan movement, inaugurated by the late Dr. Otoman Zar-Adusht Ha'nish in the West. Besides reports of activities of various Mazdaznan centres, the journal publishes interesting articles on the science of health, spiritual betterment, and the progress of the youth and peace movements. Zoroastrians will be specially interested in the journal. We note that the magazine makes an appreciative reference to the publication in this journal in September of the translation of the "Ahad Nameh" or the Charter of Freedom granted to Dastur Dinayar and other Zoroastrians of his day by the Prophet of Islam. The annual subscription of the magazine is 6sh.

PATENTEX

PRICE Per Tube: Rs. 3-8-0



AN IDEAL CONTRACEPTIVE PREPARATION

Available at all Chemists.

Pleasant Homes

When Girls Marry Young

Several mothers of daughters were discussing the question of whether 'twas best to marry their girls off young or encourage them to wait a while. Said one, "They have a bigger selection when they're young—if they wait, then most of the men their age are already married." Said another, "But yet, when a man is so young, it's hard to tell how he will turn out. If a girl waits, she may not have such a big selection, but she's likely to marry better."

A Gamble Either Way

So it looks as if there, as in most other things, it's just as well to let nature take its course. After all, life is a pretty big gamble anyway you take it.

Now here comes Mrs. E. S. who is a brand new bride—young and glowing and gay as a lark. It seems as right as rain for her to be married at 18 and all of a flutter over the new home she's making for as fine a young husband as any girl could want.

She is wrinkling her pretty brow over the decorations of her living room—I hope her problems will never be more serious than that.

"I want it different yet practical," said she. "I'd like a barrel chair of gold antique velvet and perhaps an occasional chair in needle point. But what about the sofa and an extra chair? I'm also puzzled about rug, wall colour, draperies and curtains, lamps,

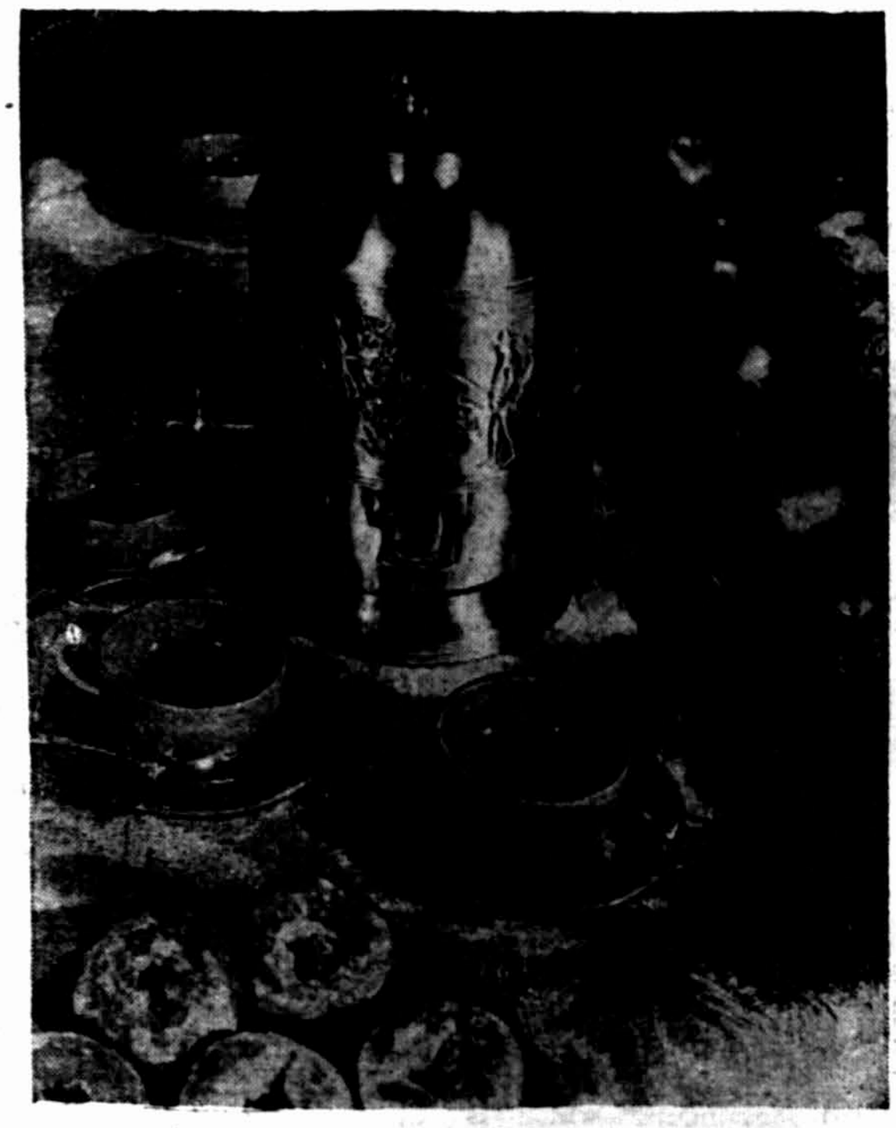
Sheer curtains hung to the floor and finished at the top with a double swag and jabots are a pleasant and inexpensive solution for a window problem.

pictures and whatever else you suggest. What style of furniture? There are two windows, both rather long. I don't care for long straight side draperies, yet want the windows to look finished. The room is 12 by 15 feet. I would be so grateful for some help. The other rooms I've gotten together without much trouble, but the living room has me stumped. I want it to be extra nice."

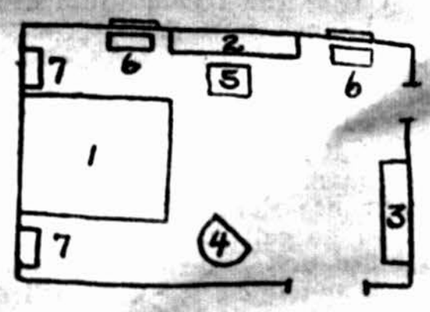
The Answer

Why not arrange a double swag with jabots at the top of the window. Then just use a sheer lace net for curtains to the floor. Then have the walls done in a soft putty tone and get a rug of the same shade in texture weave. The swags for the tops of the windows I'd like to see in turquoise taffeta—then I'd have the needlepoint chair predominantly turquoise in tone and the extra odd chair in a stripe of turquoise or plum with gold or beige. The sofa I'd have in a fine powdery plum tone—a pair of round end cushions in needlepoint would be nice for this too...in beige to turquoise with flecks of gold and plum. Repeat your gold note of the barrel chair in your lamps. Repeat the plum in accessories. Choose two or three good sized substantial pictures rather than a lot of little insignificant ones... I'd like to see them in good sized gold frames.

(COPYRIGHT).



A big party-size coffee urn, such as this one is a grant thing for the gang to gather round these winter nights. Serve doughnuts or cake with coffee and there you have a party with little or no bother to yourself.



Mrs. K. writes: "We want our bedroom arranged so people will rave over it! We spent all our money on the furniture." Here is a practical proposition:

The vanity (2) and bench (5) will go best between the windows. You would find that a pair of small straight chairs (6) would be very useful and your bed (1) I'd place as indicated with the bedside tables (7) flanking it. Put your chest (3) on the opposite wall and an easy chair midway between the table and the chest.

ASTHMA ATTACKS

awoke him at night

NOW HE SLEEPS

PEACEFULLY WITHOUT GASPING FOR BREATH

These nights of fighting for breath are terrible experiences - but typical of the asthmatic sufferer. A grateful sufferer writes: 'I can go to bed now, knowing I shall rest Before I started taking your wonderful medicine, I suffered agony for two years. I began to lose hope of ever being well again. Now I feel a different woman and ever so grateful, and full of praise and thanks to Dr Hair's Asthma Cure. (Signed.) Mrs A. H Farnworth, nr. Bolton. DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE can relieve you as it has relieved thousands of others. It can end for ever those terrible choking sensations 'I purchased a bottle', writes Mrs. R. R of Norwich, 'and to my surprise after following the directions for one day I woke up on the Sunday morning and wondered what was the matter as I had no choking sensations'.

Dr. Hair himself suffered all the agonies of asthma and devised the famous remedy 'Within twenty minutes of taking the first dose', A. E. D, of Stonehouse, Plymouth, writes to us, 'I was a different man, with breathing restored almost to natural ... I am proud to say that after taking the contents of two bottles I am completely cured, thanking the day I met Dr. Hair' This letter and the two others quoted above were received in December 1937. Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure is proving as effective to-day as ever. The use of expectorants and reactionary drugs may bring temporary relief, but there is no substitute for this famous old remedy if you want permanent relief from suffering

THE ROYAL PHYSICIAN who said he knew many people benefited by using Dr Hair's Asthma Cure.

FURTHER PROOFS OF THE CURE

In March last year a lady of Title wrote: 'No words of mine can ever express the gratitude I feel towards Dr. Hair for his Asthma Cure, which has saved me life-long suffering'. Another lady writes: 'I can hardly express my surprise at the wonderful cure. If ever I see anyone suffering from asthma, I shall certainly recommend your wonderful cure'

Dr. Hair's ASTHMA CURE

Obtainable at all leading Chemists and stores or direct from address in coupon

COUPON FOR FREE MEDICAL BOOK

DR. HAIR'S INDIAN DEPOT. (Dept. No. 3).
Post Box No. 431, BOMBAY

Please send me the free 48-page book by Dr B. W. Hair, M.D., with details of treatment Health Rules, Diet Suggestions and Testimonial

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Fit The Bird's Cage To Your Decorative Scheme

We wouldn't have minded too much being only a bird in a gilded cage But we certainly wouldn't have stood for the green or red wire cages that have been a bird's only choice in the recent past

Now style is invading the bird cage world—and we saw the other day a whole repertoire of cages that could go into all sorts of formal rooms with dignity. And a bird is a blithe note in decoration, providing its cage doesn't look too much like a hardware store.

If you've been going through life feeling just a little snooty about a pet bird, better revise your ideas What is gayer than a pair of gay "Mainas" singing their hearts away in a room that's mostly white and pale green. And can you think of a smarter sight than green love birds against terra cotta walls? Or love birds against powder pink walls are a pretty sight. A parrot is dramatic in an exotic sort of room with tropical colours or white.

With fashion what it is, when you hear some one talking about uplift, you don't know whether he is moralizing or commenting on to-day's mode of dress.

The Beggar Problem - A Charitable View

"Bhavathi Bhikshan Dehi!" *

By G. Annaji Rao

THE menace of beggars to the equanimity of the leisured and wealthy classes is now and then brought to public notice through the press. Beggars, like poor relations, are ever with us. We all look askance at them. It is difficult to get rid of them, even after we do our bit for them.

The average beggar is deemed a nuisance by those who do not like his presence near them, at least when he comes in rags and tatters and with an unwashed face. But, when he comes in fashionable dress with an ambitious subscription list neatly got up under the patronage of a person whom it is worth while to propitiate, his begging assumes the guise of philanthropy, though the ultimate destination of the subscriptions may not be strictly scrutinised.

Problem Of Poverty

No doubt, a beggar in dirty rags is an eyesore and a nuisance. But, so is disease a nuisance. So is crime and so is social vice, masquerading as philanthropy and drawing with its net innocent young lives. They all deserve censure and eradication—root and branch. But alas! poverty, like disease and crime, must have commenced with the world and will ever remain in this world in some shape or other, till its end. Real philanthropy can only help to alleviate the distress caused by any of them. It cannot totally eradicate them.

I cannot vouch for the opinions of the average reader, but speaking for myself, I cannot, in my heart of hearts, bring myself to blame the beggars, who, alas, cannot afford to do anything but beg? I would rather blame the idle and wasteful rich, who are not ashamed to roll in plenty, when their humbler brethren are starving, and who waste their thousands on cats and pedigree dogs and race horses, all of which are being better looked after than Man, who, we are told, was created in the image of his Maker. Nothing rouses my ire so much as the cant of so-called Organised Charity which is only an excuse to refuse the beggar, starving at your door, the pittance that would save him from starvation. The man who refuses to relieve a starving brother, except through organised charity, which may take years to get organised, is, in my sight, a heartless brute. For, he expects the beggar to await an unconscionably long time, to satisfy his gnawing hunger, at least until the airy castle of "Organised Charity" is built up some day by somebody! Can there be greater callousness than for a man who rolls in wealth to refuse a petty pice to relieve immediate distress and—what is worse—prevent others from giving, by plausible arguments about Organised Charity?

A Fad Of Idle Rich

And what, after all, is this Organised Charity? It is not unoften a scheme of the idle rich to provide for their own poorer relations and dependants with fat posts for "organising work"—but at the cost of public subscriptions collected from poor people in the cause of the other poor ones, so that the idle rich may be free from any responsibility towards their own poor relations! The cost of managing most of these organised charities are usually such that very little remains of the subscriptions collected to maintain the actually needy, most of whom are thus left as usual in the gutter—to pester the rich once again and be still as great nuisances as before!

As I write this I hear a beggar's plaintive cry.

"They, they, Khoda ke namper,
himmat hai gara they-nay-kee!
Nahee tow mangalay moojasay,
—himmat hai gara lay-nay-kee!"

(If thou has anything to give, oh brother,
Give it in the name of the Most High!
If not, share with me, my brother,
If thou canst share without a sigh!)

I can only appeal to my countrymen not be led away by the cant of Organised Charity and make it an excuse to refuse immediate relief to the distressed. Organised Charity has as yet no stable abiding place, except on the placards issued by certain misguided persons who wish to foist western conditions on an eastern people. In the language of Kipling.

"Pass the hat round, for Heaven's sake,—
And pay,—pay,—pay"!

Who Are We To Judge?

Organised Charity, when it is

(Continued on page 47)

(* "Madam, give me alms," is the Mantra taught to every Brahmin.)

Education Among Ancient Iranians

"Mens Sana In Corpore Sano" Was A Primary Article Of Their Faith

Manly Sports And Games Had The Greatest Attention Paid To Them

(By Mrs. TEHMI P. BHARUCHA)

"The most remarkable and the most beautiful form in which the moral spirit of the Persian Europe realised itself in life is the well-known Persian education. It, indeed, at an early age implanted in the souls of the young Persians, the sentiments which should always guide them in all their dealings, and which prepared and hardened their bodies, in order, that, as capable citizens, they might thereby be able at some future time to serve their native country with worthy deeds."

EDUCATION in ancient Iran fell under two heads, physical and mental. Since the body and the soul are closely connected, physical education played a very important part in the system of education. According to the ancient Parsee books, upon the harmony of the bodily elements depends the health of man. Diseases which are introduced by Ahriman or the evil spirit, disturb the harmony. So, as it is the bounden duty of a Zoroastrian to oppose Ahriman, it is also his bounden duty to oppose that which introduces disease in the body, and to seek that which keeps up health. The hardening and training of the body formed an important part of the education of the Iranians. "Mens sana in corpore sano" is an oft-quoted maxim; and as Dr. Casartelli says, "it has always been one of the favourite maxims of the Mazdayacnan religion."

Religious Festivals And Games

Religion having a great deal to do with the physique of the people in the ancient world, all games and manly sports and all kinds of physical exercise had a close connection with religious gatherings and religious festivals. The Mithraic festivals were religious festivals among the ancient Iranians, as the Olympic festivals were among the ancient Greeks. These religious festivals encouraged manly sports both among the Iranians and the Greeks.

Now we come to the question—How did the Persians train their bodies in order to have a good physique and to enjoy that good health upon which depended, to a certain extent, their mental and spiritual health? According to Herodotus, Zenophon and Strabo, the following were some of the most important exercises taken by the Persian youths.

1. Riding, 2. Drawing the Bow, 3. Playing the game of Ball-Bat, 4. Swimming and 5. Throwing the Javelin

We will now deal with these exercises and games.

Riding. Ancient Iran, that is, the whole of Central Asia, once ruled over by the ancient Persians, is believed by many to be the first home of the horse. Again, Iran is believed to be the home of horse-racing, which spread from there into Europe. Chariot-races played an important part in the Mithraic festivals that were celebrated in honour of Mithra, the Angel of Light.

Herodotus, the father of history, says of the ancient Persians that "beginning from the age of five years to twenty, they instruct their sons in three things only: to ride, to use the bow and to speak the truth."

It appears that of all animals the horse was a special favourite of the ancient Persian from his boyhood. It was, as it were, a member of the family of an ancient Zoroastrian, who prayed not only for himself and his family, but also for his horse.

Drawing The Bow

After riding, the next important physical exercise taken by the youths of ancient Persia was, as said by Herodotus, that of Drawing the Bow.

The bow appears in most of the scriptures and monuments, and is naturally mentioned as an important weapon by Iranian as well as other ancient writers. On the monuments, the bow is usually represented as strung and as suspended at the left shoulder. The arrows are naturally mentioned again and again in connection with the bow. Herodotus says that the Persian arrows were made of reed.

The Game Of Ball-Bat

The third important physical exercise taken by the youths of ancient Iran, was that of playing Chowgan-qui, i.e., the game of Ball-bat. The modern Parsis of India have made cricket, the national game of their rulers, their own. But, it appears from the Shah-nameh of Firdousi, the great epic poet of Persia, that a game of Ball-bat, though not like that of cricket, was known to their ancestors, the ancient Persians. The game was played with great enthusiasm, not only in the later Sessanian period, but also in the earlier times of the Kainian Dynasty. The young and the old, the rich and the poor, played it as a means of healthy exercise and recreation. Even friendly international matches were arranged under the captainship of the leading men of the rival races. They were played with an accompaniment of music, just as we see at the present day. The result of the matches was looked to with great eagerness and anxiety.

Swimming

The fourth important physical exercise among the ancient Iranians was that of swimming. Strabo says, "From the age of five to twenty-four years, they were taught to use the bow, to throw the javelin, to ride and to speak the truth. The youths are called to rise before day-break at the sound of brazen instruments and assemble in one spot, as if for arming themselves for the chase. They are arranged in companies of 50, to each of which one of the King's or a Satrap's son is appointed as leader, who runs, followed at command by the others, an appointed distance of thirty or forty stadia." Further, he says, "They required them to give an account of each lesson, when they practice loud speaking, and exercise the breath and lungs. They are taught to endure heat, cold and rains; to cross torrents and keep their armour and clothes dry."

In this passage, Strabo, when he speaks of crossing the torrents, refers to the art of swimming.

Throwing The Javelin

The fifth important exercise which the ancient Persians practised was that of throwing the javelin. We have noticed above, that according to Strabo, "from the age of five to twenty-four years" they were taught to throw the javelin.

Mental And Moral Education

Now we come to the second part of our subject, viz., the mental and moral education of the ancient Iranians. Education, and especially an early education, played a very prominent part in the early history of the ancient Iranians. A young man advanced in good thoughts, good words and good deeds, versed in piety and ignorance of sin, was a person worthy of honourable mention. So a young woman similarly advanced, well-instructed, obedient to her husband and pious, was considered to be worthy of great admiration.

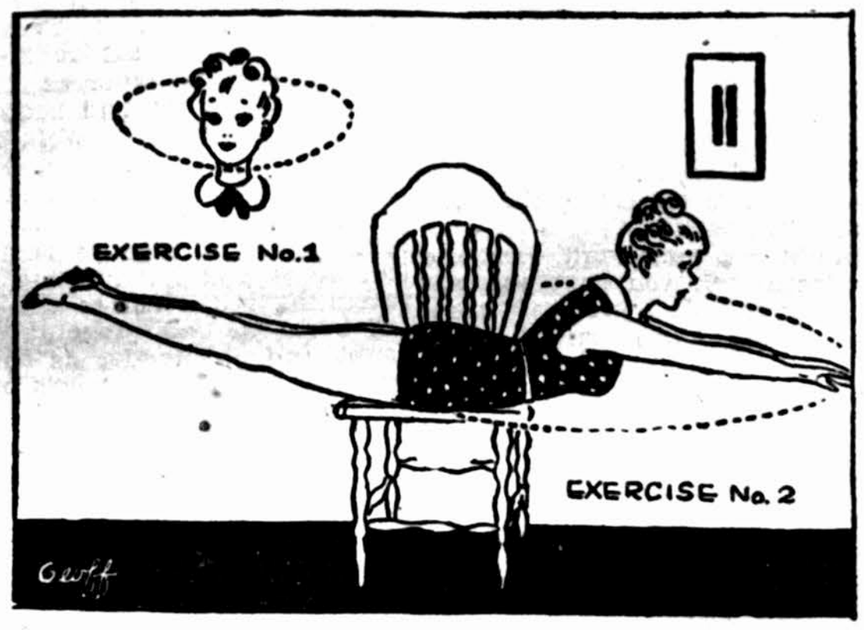
The well-known Persian sage Adarbad Morespand, attributing to want of education a good deal of grief and distress in this world, recommends all Persians not only to educate their wives and children, but all their fellow citizens. He advises his son, and through him all his readers, to send their children to school.

Addison, the great moralist, compares the soul of man to a big stone in a

(Continued on page 47)

A Page For Women

Beauty And You



Exercise 1—Rotating movement relieves strain, beautifies neck.
Exercise 2—Splendid to fill out chest and straighten shoulders.

Exercises For The Neck And Shoulders

As the mode changes we refashion our bodies! No wonder men marvel at us. One year we are without chests. The next, we develop nicely rounded bosoms! If the walking vogue is a slouch—we slouch and allow our shoulders to grow rounded! Just bring on the style and we grow into it!

Honestly, we are queer, we of the female sex. But at last only good posture and regal carriage is fashionable. Thank heaven for this era's style for now we must learn to walk erect with easy grace. Our shoulders must be firm and lovely to set off the new strapless gowns and swim suits. Our necks, usually neglected, must be beautiful, as appropriate pedestals for smartly coiffured heads. Hair sweeping up into a cluster of curls with tantalizing ringlets in back of our ears.

TO KEEP NECK BEAUTIFUL.

A few brief rules for keeping the neck beautiful. Scrub it each morning with a rich deep lather and body brush, using a light rotary movement. Rinse it well. Dry well. Powder with the same shade of powder you use for your face. Remember your neck is a continuation of your face!

At night cleanse it with a light cleansing cream. Then, with an upward movement, massage the skin well, using a rich nourishing cream or a bit of mineral oil.

Whenever you think to do it, exercise your neck by bending it forward and backward and rotating it slowly.

SHOULDERS NEED EXERCISE, TOO.

There is no beauty in hollow shoulders or a skinny neck. You develop them through exercise and eat enough to fill them out. A simple exercise does wonders for both, here it is:

Lie on your stomach across a chair, balancing the body carefully with feet and arms extended. Move your arms as if you were swimming the breast stroke. Out straight—slowly to the sides—back until you feel a pull on your shoulder blades. Relax after a minute or two and repeat.

Of course, the actual breast stroke while you are swimming will do more than anything else to make your shoulders beautiful.

(COPYRIGHT).

(Continued from col. 4)

in keeping the nails clean. Deep filing in the corners is also to be avoided. Let the nail grow out at the sides to give more support to the tip. It may take a little time—a month or two—but you will have a prettier nail for your patience.

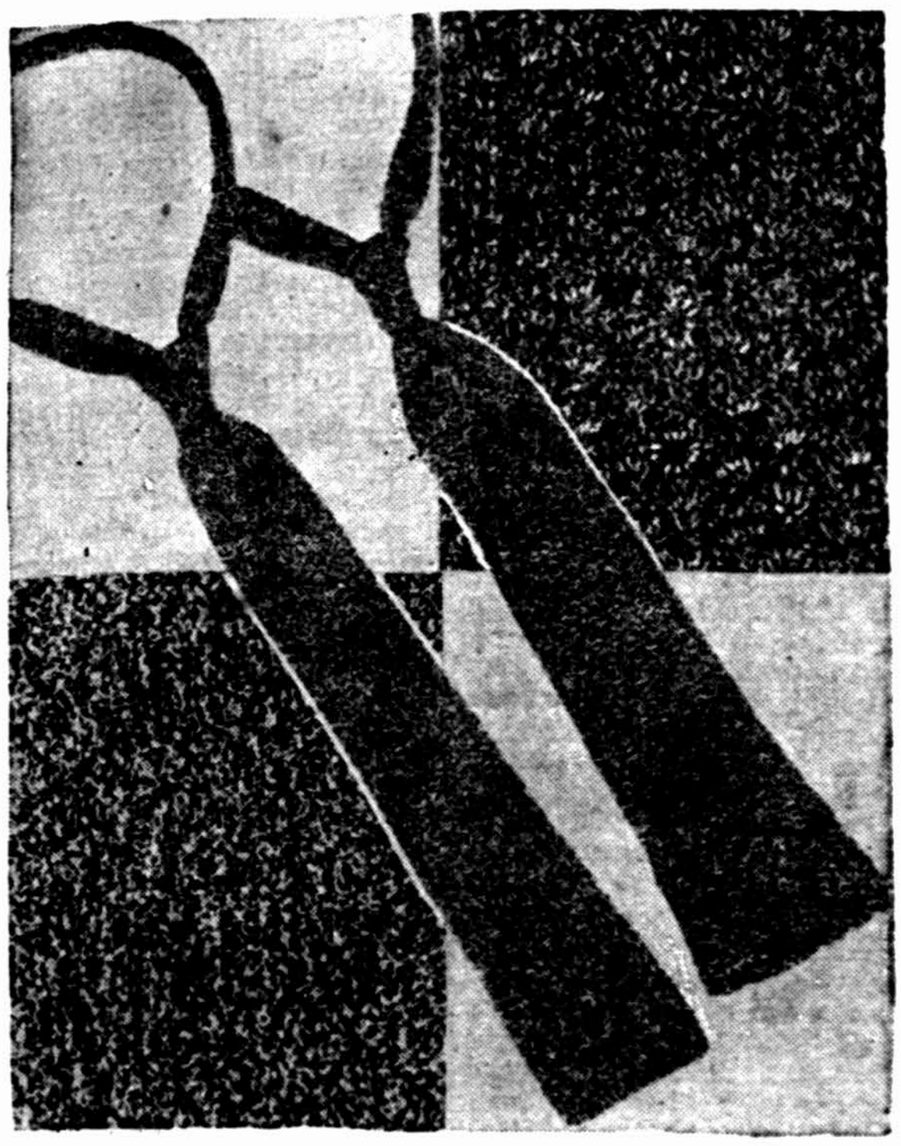
WATCH YOUR DIET.

If you are constantly bothered with brittle or splitting nails then you must look to your diet. Include foods which contain calcium or Vitamin D—egg yolk, milk, butter, salmon, oysters, fruits vegetables, whole grains and cheese. They all help to strengthen your bones and teeth too.

(COPYRIGHT).

The colder the day the more popular a young man will be if he goes in for huddles at the football stadium.

Neckties For The Men



There isn't anything more practical to give the men for Christmas than neckties made with your own hands. Women who have made ties know how easy they are to knit and crochet. This pair consists of one knitted and one crocheted. Each has an interesting but simple pattern which every beginner will enjoy.

Splitting Nails Frequently Caused By Defective Diet

What causes splitting nails? That question is asked me regularly. According to a prominent authority. "There are many reasons for splitting nails. One may be physical disorder. Many diseases, fevers, etc., show their outward manifestations in the condition of the nail. This would take time to become evident because the part of the nail that would be affected at the time of illness would be the nail bed or matrix. And the nail grows very slowly.

"The splitting may also be due to deficiency in diet. Most people have trouble with splitting nails during the latter part of the winter when body resistance is low and there is a lack of calcium. Splitting nails are less prevalent during the summer months."

CAREFUL TREATMENT URGED.

Of course, one might accidentally bruise the tip of one's nail in handling an object. Then the nail is likely to split and should be filed off with an emery board—not a steel file, and allowed to grow back. Harsh treatment and rough, unclean manicuring instruments should be avoided if you want your nails to be lovely in shape and tough. Injury caused around the nail base will not show up for months, so always use an orange stick to loosen the cuticle—never the sharp tip of a file or a steel implement.

The free edge of the nail is a breeding place for germs and a good nail brush is indispensable

(Continued in Col 2)

Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream as I did—

and you will see your skin become softer and lovelier every day

Your first jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will be a revelation. No cream you have ever used will cleanse your skin so thoroughly...will penetrate into your pores so deeply...will remove every trace of grime and make-up so quickly. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will leave your skin so clear, soft, and youthful that you will never again be without it. Start using Perfect Cold Cream...and watch your complexion grow lovelier every day.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

THE DEVADASI

By S. CHANDRASEKHAR

The temple had been standing in the heart of the town for nearly half a century; its dark and dilapidated 'gopuram' reared itself into the azure sky as though *it were a wailing worshipper stretching forth its suppliant hands to the Almighty above.* Inside the temple, one "prakaram" led into another and that into yet another; and as one advanced inside, the sunlight faded gradually until in the Sanctum Sanctorum, when one was a few feet from the stolid idol, one could hardly see the surroundings. But with the aid of the innumerable little lamps that were eternally burning, one could see the image dark as ebony and dim in the vapours and smoke that emanated from the oil lamps and the camphor-burnings.

The temple had been the scene of attraction and the source of income to all petty priests well-versed in Vedic lore, who could trace back their genealogy to forgotten times and the merchants who had made a fortune in a decade or two by the sale of coconuts and camphor, betel-leaves and bananas to the innumerable devotees that thronged to this temple from far and near on many a festive occasion.

Opposite the 'Gopuram' on the other side of the broad street—broad enough to allow the huge temple car to be drawn through annually—a flight of stony steps descended into the square, sacred tank of greenish waters, some times limpid and luring and at other times dark and dim with a sporadic sprinkling of lotus leaves and buds. The water was usually stagnant and stinking unless a shower or two graced it during monsoon months. But the devotees devoutly and implicitly bathed in the water and drank and even treated it as a sovereign remedy for all ailments. Even the evil reputation that the tank had, for it was the first thing one thought of when one wanted to commit suicide, detracted nothing from its sacredness.

On the other sides of the temple were streets lined with modest looking houses. In one of these houses, a man and a woman were found talking. "Yes you see that since I lost my second wife I have been on the lookout for a young bride but with no success, said the man who was sitting on a sofa. He was in a long and heavy blue coat and a white dhoti. On his head perched a white turban into whose ample folds his head was almost lost.

The woman was half reclining on a swinging board not far from the sofa. She was middle aged; her apparel—the rich saree, the rosy blouse, the golden ornaments and the powder on her face—conveyed the idea of artificial beauty and bespoke of the immense care which she took over her toilet. But any one could see beneath all this made-up finery her advancing age in a wrinkle or two that would appear on her face. Conscious of her fading beauty she constantly attended to the small niceties of her dress.

She replied to the turbanned man, Natesan.

"Yes, poor girl, I mean your wife. She died of what?"

"Delirium tremens" said the man.

"But it was your fault. Did not the doctor tell you that she was too weak to bear a child after her long illness?" she said. "Yes, yes". he said sorrowfully in a reminiscent way. "but you know how impossible it is to follow the doctor's advice" and he grinned here revealing a woeful loss of two of his teeth.

The woman deftly turned the conversation.

"But any way Padma is still young" she said apropos of nothing. "Young eh!" and he grinned again, "she is thirteen I suppose. And she had mastered Bharatha Natyam. When are you going to consecrate her to the God?" he asked lifting his eyebrows

"I understand" the woman added, nodding her head in a knowing way, "and you don't frequent our house of late"

"No no", he stoutly remonstrated "I am busy during this festive season because trade is brisk and I am able to make a few coppers". "Coppers"? she repeated and cast a wistful glance at the bulging coat pocket which hardly concealed his fat purse.

"I need not tell you about Padma's beauty", she continued, "you have seen her often".

"Yes, yes", rejoined Natesan impatiently.

"And perhaps you also know that she is in great demand"

"Yes, yes, but why not fix a day for my talk with her?".

"Yes" said the woman, "and banker Nagarathnam too was here the other day".

Meenakshi knew only too well the feud that existed between the two rich houses of the town. She knew what she was saying and the very name of Nagarathnam was gall and wormwood to Natesan.

"Yes, I mean the rich banker" added Meenakshi as though Natesan was in doubt as to who this new rival of a Nagarathnam was.

But Natesan was not to be beaten by this. "Look here Meenakshi" he registered, his eyes turning red as he spoke, "let me be plain. How much did he offer? I can hand over to you any sum you name, if you can only arrange the girl for me first".

Meenakshi chuckled inwardly that her plan had worked well. True, Nagarathnam paid an occasional visit or two but he never insisted on having Padma.

"Rupees two hundred and a golden necklace" she replied all the same.

"More than that paltry sum I will give you", he assured her and even as he spoke he opened his large leather purse and handed her a neat little golden chain which shone brightly as the powerful light fell on the polished yellow metal.

"Then, come next Monday evening and I shall leave no stone unturned to make you happy", concluded Meenakshi as she dangled the pretty chain between her fingers

"Quite good and please don't fail", said the man and taking the walking stick which was leaning against the wall in the corner, walked out of the house with an indescribable satisfaction.

II

When Natesan was out of sight, Meenakshi examined the necklace eagerly as an avid goldsmith would, and after assuring herself that the metal was not spurious, went upstairs to find Padma. There in a room, Padma sat, reading a magazine quite ignorant of the conversation that had been carried on downstairs. Well, Padma was there with the most lovely olive-brown complexion and a pair of soulful and charming eyes; eye-brows pencilled as though by an artist and fresh young lips of arresting red. Add to this figure of a gazelle, as graceful, as elegant and as tender as the first petals of a rose that was blosoming into view, her full rounded breasts whose delicate curve was a standing challenge to youthful manhood. Her slender form, her long black tresses of hair and her simple garments fully justified her mother's boasts.

Padma's nature and character were rather different from those of her mother. Out of her own wish and insistance she was able to attend the local girls' school till she was stopped compulsorily by her mother. But her short attendance at school had nevertheless its own effects. She moved with girls of all castes and classes but she had to smart throughout under an inferiority complex. An odium was attached to her very name. This, she could not understand, much less explain. "Mother, who is my father and where is he?" Padma would ask her mother the question which some idiotic and mischievous class-mate of hers had asked her. Nor could she understand her mother's evasions of that question. That was when she was a girl and before she discontinued her studies at the school.

"Don't you like to be married, Padma?" asked Meenakshi in the course of her talk with her daughter that night.

"Yes some of my classmates too were married last month. But who is the man you have chosen for me? " asked Padma innocently. "I am in search of a nice young man for you. But your marriage won't be like those of the other girls"

"What do you mean mother?" asked the girl in surprise.

"Padma, don't be troubled and worried. I mean you will understand all these things after some time. But be sure. Padma, nothing will be dearer to me than your happiness. In fact you must know that I myself was not married like other girls. I was married to many—I should say".

In fairness to Padma it should be said that she did not understand a word in all this talk. Meenakshi, shrewd woman that she was, did not proceed further.

The next day Meenakshi introduced this affair in her talk with her daughter.

"Natesan wants to marry you dear. He is such a nice man you know. I too favour the idea. . ."

"Who is this Natesan? Is he the man who comes here so often?". Padma was alarmed at the prospect of this proposal

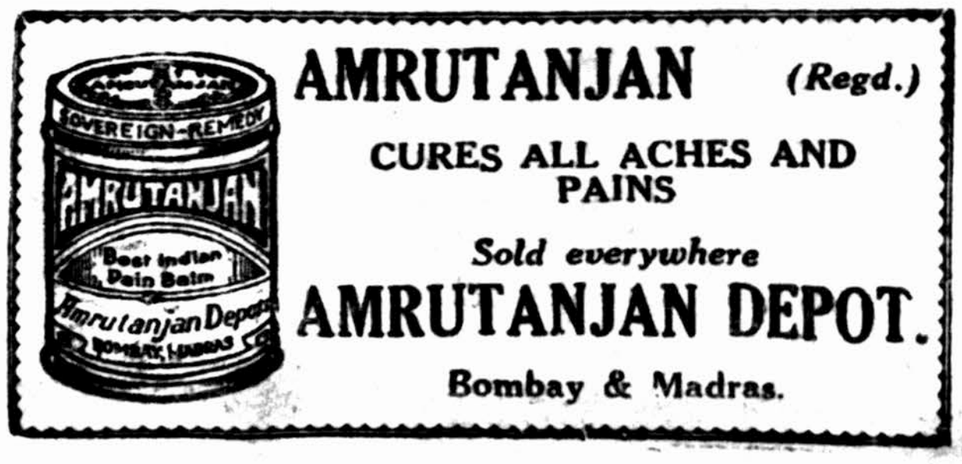
"Yes, the same rich Natesan, dear" assured Meenakshi.

"What is this?" He is old and haggard and you want to tie that dirty dog to my neck?" protested Padma

"No, no, don't say that. He loves you and has sent you a necklace as a present. He is coming here next Monday" she continued. "receive him kindly and for heaven's sake don't strike work and make him angry". "Have you fixed Monday for the marriage?" asked the girl in ignorance. "No marriage, my girl. You are behaving like a child" persuaded the

(Continued on Page 49)

STRENGTH for GROWING CHILDREN!
Why induce your child to eat when he has no appetite? Give him a tonic that will create a healthy appetite and act as a digestive. Give your child Alembic HEMO-DRAKSOMALT and you will marvel at the happy change in him. ..... rosy cheeks, untiring energy, restful sleep, and a keen appetite. This palatable tonic contains blood-forming Haemoglobin, the juice of choicest grapes and tonic ingredients.
BUY IT FROM YOUR CHEMIST OR STORES TODAY!
Alembic
HEMO DRAKSO MALT
INDIA'S PREMIER TONIC



AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

Misuse Of The City's Foot-paths

Vegetable Sellers monopolising the foot-paths on Mahomedali Road.

Want a shave? A[illegible]pen-air Hair Cutting Saloon near Foras Road Junction.

This family seems to live practically on the foot-paths. Their entire furniture from the cot to the broom can be seen spread here.

A cocoanut seller occupying the [illegible]path leaving hardly any space for the pedestrians.

(Photos by M. J. Vyavawalla).

TAKE SAFETY WITH YOU

(From the "Open Road"

It's dollars to doughnuts that you the one of this country's millions of bicycle riders,—or that you are hoping to be one soon. In either case, you're vitally interested in knowing how to ride safely. Perhaps you think you already know all about safe bicycle riding, but do wou? Ask yourself these questions: Have you complete knowledge of the rules of the road; and have you the right mental attitude, so that in your riding you will never take chances that may result in injury to yourself or others?

The rules of safe riding are simple. All they require is that you keep alert and use your brains, not just part of the time, but all the time. Accidents happen with startling suddenness. A moment of carelessness, and disaster may strike

Therefore whenever you step on your pedals, stop a moment and say to yourself, "I'm going to ride carefully and sensibly.

"I'm going to be considerate of others who are using the highway.

If someone wants to 'cross my bows' or beat me to the corner, I'm going to let him.

"I'd rather back down than, by insisting on my 'rights,' risk finding myself laid on the shelf for weeks.

"I'll never ride my bicycle unless I'm sure my brake and my bell or horn are in good condition.

"I'll never ride with tires so badly worn that they are likely to blow out.

"I'll never ride at night without a proper headlight and taillight or reflector.

"When riding at night, I'll plan to wear light-coloured clothing.

"I'm going to remember that when on my bicycle, I am in no proper position to fight a streetcar or an autombile or even another cyclist!"

In comparison with the total number of bicycles on the road, the volume of accidents is less than one might expect. But even one accident is too many. If everyone will take pains to drive or ride carefully, there will be plenty of room on the highways for the safe operation of one of the most useful and pleasure-giving machines ever developed,—the modern bicycle.

How high a score did you make in finding the examples of bad bicycle riding included in the picture which accompanies this article? A list of these bad examples by which you can check your record is printed below. May be you'll go us one better finding more than 32!

LIST OF BAD EXAMPLES

1. Riding in narrow spaces between traffic lanes.
2. Failure to keep to right and close to curb.
3. Failure to equip bicycle with bell or horn
4. Failure to give right of way to a vehicle approaching from your right.
5. Trick riding in busy street.
6. Riding on downtown sidewalk.
7. Carrying someone on handle bars.
8. Hanging on to another vehicle.
9. Parking bicycle in front of fire ehydrant.
10. Cutting in front of vehicle when turning corner.
11. Turning left without giving hand signal.
12. Disregarding policeman's signal
13. Carrying suitcase of package in one hand.
14. Riding a zigzag course.
15. Riding more than two abreast
16. Learning to ride on busy street
17. Riding in wrong direction on one-way street.
18. Riding a bicycle not of suitable size.
19. Scuffling while riding with others
20. Parking bicycle so it is likely to fall in street.
21. Racing to beat traffic signals.
22. Coasting with feet off pedals
23. Teasing dogs while riding.
24. Failure to grant rights of pedestrians.
25. Failure to keep eyes of the road.
26. Passing streetcar stopped for passengers.
27. Riding through safety zone.
28. Failure to have proper lights and reflectors.
29. Passing vehicle near top of hill.
30. Entering street from driveway without stopping.
31. Failure to use clips when wearing long trousers.
32. Riding with faulty brake.

(For Picture See Page 40)

The tramp knocked at the door of the cottage, and when it was opened, he said:—

"Two years ago, lady, you did me a good turn and gave me a square meal. I've never forgotten it. Now one good turn deserves another, and I've come to ask you for that other good turn."

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No (——) "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc. will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted:—Cultured Indian Lady (any religion) knowing English to correspond personally to marry ideal, stalwart, rich **Hindu Govt.** Officer aged 27. Monthly salary Rs. 250 rising 700. Apply Box No. 11116, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11069)

Wanted—A 1st Class Weaving Master thoroughly experienced in Light and Heavy sizing, coarse and fine counts, fancy goods, Dobby Jacquard and fine works for a Calcutta Cotton Mill. Apply with minimum terms to Post Box No. 210, Calcutta. (11133)

68. FLATS TO LET

Bhedwar House, opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 1st Floor, 8 rooms, Kitchen. Also Ground Floor 2 rooms, Kitchen. Apply Phone: 26455.

Airy 1st and 3rd Floors, "Sunama House," Cumballa Hill, 7 Westerly facing bedrooms with attached bath dressing rooms. Also Ground Floor, 3 rooms, Kitchen. Apply Liftman, on premises, or Phone 26455.

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW **(MONDAY), at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), at 189, Hornby Road, opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort,** of complete Household **furniture, Columbia Gramophone, Singer Machine,** Remington Typewriter, Cottage Piano, Chesterfield sets, English safe, Bronze Figures, etc.

GOPAL KRISHNA

in

4th GLORIOUS WEEK

at

PLAZA—Dadar

Time as usual.

68. FLATS TO LET

Airy two-room tenements with bath and water tap, Taraporevala Buildings, Gowalia Tank. Rent from Rs. 26. Apply Phone 26455.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET

Airy lighted office premises, Kitab Mahal and Empire Building, Hornby Road, reduced rents: Apply Liftman on Premises, or Phone 26455.

"Fravic House," opposite Marine Line Station, spacious showroom, admeasuring 2,500 sq. ft. Apply Phone 26453. (10141)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING SESSION JANUARY, 1939

Session begins from 15th January, 1939, at the Park Street Branch. For Illustrated Prospectus apply with -|2|- stamps as postage to the PRINCIPAL, GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

174. BOOKS

If you Wish to Know about Wild Africa and Romance of its human beings, may write to M. C. Patel, Box 536, Kampala (Uganda), with three shillings British Postal Order. (R11088)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Reliable Degrees in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Half fees. Easy terms. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11135)

245 ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Gill and Dhariwal cure old and incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesy past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possess certificates from all parts of world. Visit 1 to 6, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, 1st Floor, Room 22, Bombay (11149)

Send Birth-date with Five Annas stamps for forecast. S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (11134)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted for Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Limited (well established and progressive Life Office. Absolutely safe under the new Act), **Chief Agents** for Bombay, Gujrat, **Maharashtra** and Kathiawar States. **Splendid** opportunity for really **good workers.** For particulars **apply P. B. No. 156, Delhi.** (10132)

JAWAHAR'S LECTURE AT C. J., HALL

The Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union writes:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union on "Spain and Europe" on Wednesday the 21st instant at 6-30 p.m. in Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Pandit during his recent European Tour had occasion to meet prominent statesmen who are today at the helm of affairs in the various countries of Europe.

His personal reminiscence will be both of value and interest to those in India who are interested in International affairs.

An intelligent understanding of national politics today presupposes a grasp of international situation. No one can give you this better than Panditji. This will be his first and only lecture in Bombay. Do not miss your chance. Tickets will be available at the office of the Indian Civil Liberties' Union, Bombay Mutual Building and at the office of the Gandhi Seva Sena.

CENTRAL M.L.A. IN STRANGE ACCIDENT

Information received in Bombay shows that Md. M. Tirumal Rao, M.L.A., (Central), who fell from the first floor of his house on Friday the 9th instant at Delhi where he had gone to attend the last Assembly session, met with the accident under peculiar circumstances.

On the first floor there was an opening to remove the furniture Servants had removed the furniture but left the opening as it was without closing it again

Mr. Tirumal Rao went there unwittingly and fell down and sustained injuries. He was removed to the Irwin Hospital, where an X-ray examination revealed fracture of the spine.

He is progressing favourably in the hospital.

MESSRS. KHER AND NURIE

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Dec. 16.

There is a slight change in Mr. Kher's programme of tour in this District. The Prime Minister has cancelled his visit to Pen and Nagothna and he will directly proceed from Alibag to Roha on the 20th.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Public Work's Minister starts with him from Bombay and goes to Alibag, but he goes to Pen and Nagothna and camps at Bhira Power House, the same night. He joins Mr. Kher the next night at Kashedi and in the morning of the 22nd they start on their Ratnagiri District tour.

CHARGED WITH SERIES OF THEFTS IN CITY

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Kalyanji Morarji was arrested by the Pydhownie Police yesterday on a charge of theft of property valued at Rs. 800 in different parts of the city.

He was placed before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, today, at Mazagaon Police Court, and was ordered to be released on bail till Dec. 21.

A six-year-old schoolboy was knocked down by a motor lorry yesterday morning at Jail Road, while crosssing the road. He sustained injuries, and was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest on Jacob Reymont B. Israel, to-day.

HIGH COURT PEONS' GRIEVANCES

Deputation To Premier And Finance Minister

A deputation on behalf of the peons of the Bombay High Court waited on the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe on Friday, to place their grievances regarding the low scale of salary. The deputationists urged that the peons should be given a minimum salary of Rs. 25 per month and that a graded scale should be fixed for them.

The Premier and the Finance Minister promised to consider their case.

The pay of the Secretariat and High Court peons had been raised by the Congress Government from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22. They also enjoy at present free quarters at Worli and railway pass upto Churchgate. Their grievance, however, is that in a costly city like Bombay, a salary of Rs. 22 is hopelessly inadequate and that their lot would not improve unless a graded scale is also allowed.

GIRL'S TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE

A Midnight Episode

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The terrifying experiences of a college girl struggling alone with an intruder at dead of night were related to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when a man arrested in the case was put on a remand application.

The scene of the incident was a well-furnished room in one of the fashionable quarters in the Fort area. The inmates of the house were asleep. There was total darkness everywhere.

It was 1 a.m. and girl was fast asleep in her room in the fourth floor of the building. Her parents were sleeping two rooms away. After an intensive study of some class texts, she went to sleep at 11 p.m. It was a self-contained flat, and the doors of her room were kept open.

The girl got a rude shock when she felt some one standing near her. He was a bearded man with a red jersy. In an instant he put his hands on her mouth and asked her to keep silent.

The sudden apparition of a nocturnal visitor with a beard and a jersy struck terror in her, and she screamed aloud. A terrific "Chup Rhao" was his answer.

Goaded by fear and anxiety, she screamed more when the intruder ran away in the direction of the kitchen.

The girl's father, who was sleeping in the third room, heard her screams. He did not pay, however much attention as he thought they emanated from an adjoining building.

The screams, however, continued and he recognised the voice as that of his daughter.

In one minute he was in her room. He saw the girl on the verge of a nervous collapse. She was actually trembling with fear. With the lights on, and her parents near-by she began to recollect the incident and from the dress and the voice, she thought that the intruder might be their servant.

The father then went to the kitchen and the suspect was taken to the girl, who recognised him as the man who had entered the room. The suspect was handed over to the police. He was placed to-day before the Magistrate on a charge of attempting to outrage the modesty of a girl.

The magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 50.

Reorganisation Of Lancashire Cotton Industry

"Self-Help" Scheme Launched By Cotton Trade Organisations

LONDON, Dec. 17.

"A Self-Help" Scheme by which it is proposed to reorganise Lancashire's cotton industry, and strengthen its competitive power overseas was launched in a revised form by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations at a meeting at Manchester. It is proposed to appoint a Cotton Industry Board consisting of the Chairman and 14 other members, of whom the Chairman and two other members must be independent, and must relinquish any financial interest that they may have in the industry.

The Board will review schemes submitted by the trade and submit them for approval to the Board of Trade and after being laid before Parliament the schemes, unless rejected, will be given statutory force. Maximum expenditure is provided for, rising in three years from £60,000 to 150,000 to facilitate the Board's work.

A draft of the Committee's scheme will be submitted to 4,000 firms for approval early next week, and will be made the basis of an enabling bill, which it is hoped will become law before the budget.—Reuter's Special.

City Cotton Trade's Quota In National Movement

Congress President's Tribute: Urges Greater Sacrifices To Win Complete Freedom

The intimate relationship that has existed between the Cotton trade in the city and the National Movement was stressed by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, while replying to a reception given to him and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, by the East India Cotton Association, at the Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, on Saturday evening.

The entire front of the tall premises of the Association was decked with lays of national flags and greenery.

Among those present were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Hon. Mr. N. Y. Nurie, the Hon. Dr. D. D. Gilder, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, the Hon. Mr. C. J. Bharucha and representatives of almost all the business and commercial bodies in the city.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas welcomed the guests and garlanded them on behalf of the Association. In doing so he said that the cotton business was one of the greatest in India. For nearly a hundred years, the place where they were had been the centre of that trade. The business had been closely connected with the Indian National Movement. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had been one of their constant advisers.

Subhas Babu thanking them for the reception said that their Association had in the past helped the Congress and had contributed to National Welfare. He hoped that it would continue to do so. India had yet to achieve her goal of Complete Independence. They had won a small slice of power in the shape of Provincial Autonomy. He urged them to prepare for further sacrifices in order to achieve Complete Freedom.

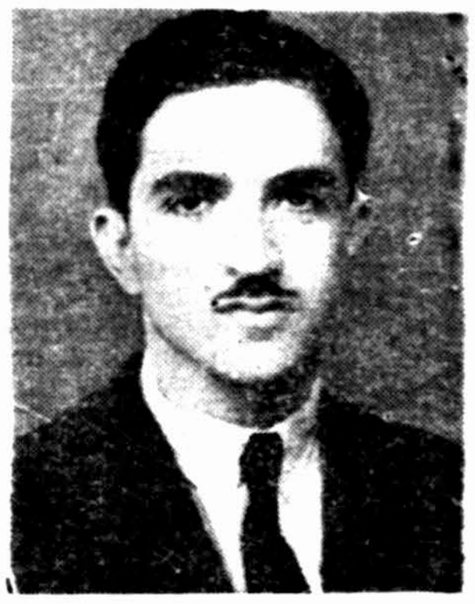
SYMBOL OF HUGE BUSINESS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the huge building was the symbol of the huge business. They were carrying on He generally gave advice to many people on many matters, but he could give no advice to businessmen.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that they had to bear the interests of the peasant at heart and to so conduct their business as to promote the welfare of Kisans.

The keys of real business in India were in the hands of foreigners and they had to take it from them.

After the reception the Party motored to Sewree where they were treated to a tea party in the spacious hall of the Cotton Exchange.



MR. D. N. DARUWALA, B.A., BSc.

Mr. D. N. Daruwala B.A., B.Sc. returned to India lately from Europe after receiving thorough training in Engineering, Chemical Technology and Business Organisation. In the latter branch he gained distinction. He had won the Wadia Scholarship, the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Scholarship, also the Dalpatram E. Shah and Pragji T. Mu ji. Science University Scholarship.

NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Bihar P. C. C. Considers Question Of Invitation

PATNA, Dec. 17.

The Working Committee of the B. P. C. C., resuming deliberations after lunch, it is understood, considered the matter of inviting the next session of the Indian National Congress in Bihar, and members of the Working Committee of the Bihar P. C. C. were requested to further consider the matter.—A. P.

Transvaal Declares At 428 For 8

M. C. C. Reply With 238 For 6: Hutton Injured And Removed To Hospital

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 17.

On the second day's play in the match between Transvaal and the M. C. C. Transvaal declared their first innings closed for 428 for eight wickets. Viljoen made 97 and Langton 58. The pair added 130 runs for the seventh wicket. Wilkinson took four wickets for 78 and Farnes four for 93.

The M. C. C. had made 238 runs for six wickets. (Hutton 0, Edrich 38, Paynter 5, Hammond 24, Ames 104, (not out), Yardley 13, Bartlet 26). They were once 106 for five wickets.

Hutton was struck on the head by a ball from a fast bowler. He was rendered unconscious and taken to hospital, where it was announced that he was suffering from slight concussion. The ball hit the wicket, so Hutton was bowled out.—Reuter.

(Earlier report on page 24).

A TEST TRIAL

As the Transvaal team will probably provide seven or eight players for the First Test, the match is regarded as a test trial.

STOP PRESS

10 DHENKANAL SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED

CUTTACK, Dec. 17.

Ten Satyagahis who offered Satyagraha at Dhenkanal have arrived at Cuttack, after being let off. One of them is stated to have sustained injuries on the head.—A. P.

COALITION MINISTRY FOR BENGAL

Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar's Talks With Birla And Mahatmaji

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 17.

The Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Finance Minister of Bengal arrived here this evening by the Calcutta Mail. It is understood that he will discuss with Mr. G. S. Birla the political situation and party strength in Bengal to-night, and will see Gandhiji to-morrow, when it is expected that he will discuss with Gandhiji the possibilities of forming a Coalition Ministry in Bengal.

Mr. Sarkar will leave for Calcutta on Monday morning.—A. P.

Students' Demonstrations At Cairo

CAIRO, Dec. 17.

Three hundred students from the Agricultural School here, who are on strike caused disturbances on the school premises this morning. The police attempted to intervene, but were driven back by a fusillade of bricks. Reinforcements of police are being sent to the school.—Reuter.

Communist Labour Leader Jailed

PARIS, Dec. 17.

Jules Boussingault, the Communist head of the Metal Workers' Union, with a membership of 20,000 has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for agitation. Boussingault ordered the metal workers' general strike on November 22. As he previously had received a suspended sentence of six months' imprisonment for agitation among troops, while serving in the army, he has now seven months to serve.—Reuter.

BRITISH SOMALILAND IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Mr. Chamberlain will be asked a number of questions in the House of Commons on Monday, with regard to the British Somaliland, including whether he will give an assurance that the Government will not agree to any cession of British Colonial territory, particularly that of British Somaliland or any part thereof to Italy.—Reuter's Special.

LUCKNOW.—The Mass Contact Committee has decided to hold a conference of U. P. Muslim Congress workers in the second week of January under the presidentship of Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni, Vice-President of the U. P. C. C.—A. P.

Rajkot Satyagrahis Released

RAJKOT, Dec. 17.

Mr. Durlabhji Umedchand Parikh, President of the Kathiawar Prajamandal, and Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, Secretary, All-India States People's Conference, were released this morning on the expiry of the terms of imprisonment, to which they were sentenced in connection with the Rajkot Satyagraha.—A P

3 MONTHS FOR VITHALDAS AND RANCHHODAS

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 17.

The case against bookseller Vithaldas Becharbhai Kakad and the Khedut Samlan President Ranchhodas Karsanji Chawda and Mulchandbhai Utamchand Parekh of Bhavnagar was taken up to-day in the jail, before the Magistrate, Mr. Saubhagyachand Doshi.

Each of them was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default of one month more.

Vithalbhai and Mulchand Bhai had made their statements before the Magistrate.

TEN ARRESTED IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 16.

Ten Satyagrahis were arrested this evening when they offered Satyagraha at two places—six at Pathergatti and four at Sultan Bazar. At the former place six were arrested including Mr. Venkatreddy, Lawyer, Fourteenth Dictator, Hyderabad State Congress. At the latter place four were taken into custody including Mr. Jog, leader, Hindu Civil Liberties Union.

"No Severe Lathi-Charge In Rajkot" Last Month

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Dec. 17.

To-day Sir P Cadell issued a Press communique in which he states in the last month there was no severe lathi charge made.

Praja Parishad has received Rs. 500 from Jangbar Rastriyashala, and Rs 300 from Rajsthan Prajamandal.

Kasturba For Rajkot

WARDHA, Dec. 16.

It is learnt here that Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi has offered her services to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for carrying on the Rajkot Satyagraha and she may leave for Rajkot in a short time.—A. P.

PARAMOUNT POWER & STATES

Hackneyed Reply Repeated In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 16.

In the House of Commons Sir John Wardlaw-Milne asked the Under-Secretary of State for India in what way the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards constitutional reform in Indian States has recently been modified and what is the policy of His Majesty's Government towards the present agitation in various Indian States.

Lt.-Col. Llewellin in a written reply said: "His Majesty's Government adhere fully to the statement made by my noble friend, the member for Horsham, in his reply on February 21 last on this subject The Paramount Power will not obstruct proposals for constitutional advance initiated by rulers But His Majesty's Government have no intention of bringing any form of pressure to bear upon them to initiate constitutional changes. It rests with the rulers themselves to decide what form of Government they should adopt in the diverse conditions of Indian States.

With regard to the second part of the question, the obligations of the Paramount Power to the States extend to protecting rulers against violence and disorder and to advising and assisting rulers in remedying such legitimate grievances of their subjects as may be found to exist" —Reuter.

BURNT TO DEATH

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 16.

Eight Customs Officials were burnt to death in a fire, which gutted the wing of the Customs Building. Eighteen cases of cinema films were destroyed. It is thought that the fire started when a spark ignited one of the films, when being examined by officials. —Reuter

ROME PLAN TO EXPROPRIATE JEWS

ROME, Dec. 16.

A decree has been issued making regulations under which Jews must declare their land and building property to Government, and lays down the procedure by which such property is to be expropriated.

The step is envisaged under new Racial Laws issued last month, which stipulated that Italian Jews may not in future own land and buildings with taxable value of over 5,000 and 20,000 lire respectively.—Reuter.

DARING ATTEMPTS AT RESCUING LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER

LONDON, Dec. 16.

For the sixth successive day, great efforts were made to bring ashore the keeper William Jordain after fighting heavy seas for eleven hours the Trinity House steamer "Satelite" returned to Playmouth reporting another failure.

Hand signals exchanged with other keepers indicated that Jordain had a more comfortable night.

For four days another keeper lay ill in the south Bishop lighthouse Saint Davids (Pembrokeshire) while his fellow keepers endeavoured unsuccessfully to establish contact with the shore.

The man's plight was finally reported and in battling heavy seas the Trinity House steamer "Beacon" succeeded in getting the keeper aboard and bringing him ashore.—Reuter.

Hint To MacDonald

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A leader headed "The value of reticence" in the "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" says that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald may be acquitted of the suspicion to which reports of his speech have exposed him, of having lightly looked forward to a break up of the Empire, but the verdict of acquittal must carry a cautionary rider, namely, that a Dominions Secretary should be very careful about speculating publicly on a possible collapse of British Empire.—Reuter.

WHEN FRENCH LOSE THEIR TEMPERS!

"Le Figaro" Warns Fascist Press Against Tunis Agitation

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The united French opposition to Italian claims in Tunis and elsewhere is gathering momentum, judging from the newspapers. A typical comment is provided by "Le Figaro" which says "The more burning the Fascist press campaign becomes, the more solid will French unanimity become, and more resolutely will France oppose claims on all points. The French people do not often lose their tempers but when they do, they lose them well."—Reuter.

LEFTWING DEPUTIES ARRESTED

Equador Prepares For Elections

QUITO, Dec. 16.

Mass arrests of Leftwing deputies have taken place following yesterday's revolt in certain sections of the Army, which demanded reconstruction of the dissolved Constituent Assembly.

Government despatched loyal troops to House where Leftwing leaders had gathered. Senor Arizaga Luque, former President of the Assembly, and twenty other deputies gave themselves up without resistance. The threat of serious civil disorder now appears to be averted.

At a two-hour meeting of the Cabinet attended by a deputation from the Army, it was agreed that new Parliamentary elections should be held in the middle of January and the new Parliament will meet on February 1.—Reuter.

VOORTREKKER CENTENARY

VOORTREKKERSTAD (Pretoria), Dec. 16.

The four-day Voortrekker Centenary celebrations reached a climax to-day when the foundation stone of a memorial to commemorate the Great Trek of 1836, when Dutch settlers left the Cape to escape British Rule was laid here by three women descendants of Voortrekker leaders. Two hundred thousand people participated in the ceremony. Messages from Queen Wilhelmina and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald on behalf of Netherlands and the United Kingdom respectively were read, the former expressing the hope that the celebrations would give new ties to old bonds between the Union and Netherlands and the latter expressing admiration for the courage and endurance displayed by Voortrekkers and their historical enterprise.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE

PRETORIA, Dec. 17.

Among the messages read at the Voortrekker celebrations was one from King George, paying a tribute to the fine spirit of the Voortrekkers, and expressing the view that the same spirit, faith and courage would carry the people of South Africa through the years lying before them.—Reuter's Special.

ASTONISHING CLAIMS OF ITALY

French Press On Rome Demands Regarding Suez Canal

PARIS, Dec. 16.

By reason of the increase in the traffic flying the Italian Flag, Italy wants to be associated with the administration, exploitation and fixing of tariffs for the Suez Canal, states an editorial in "Le Figaro."

"The inconvenience of having to pay Canal dues in order to reach Abyssinia could not have been overlooked by those, who conceived a new Italian Empire. This serious inconvenience does not constitute a disadvantage exclusive to the Italian Empire. The charges weigh heavily on British India, French Indo China, Madagascar and Netherlands East Indies. On the contrary, Italy is favoured by the Canal as it is of greater use to the Italian Empire than to any other. Without this piece of French engineering, the establishment of the vast Italian colony on the Red Sea would have appeared almost impossible. Summing up the matter, the British and French shareholders are invited to agree to an annual gift towards the equipment of Italian Abyssinia. Legitimate merchandise being left on one side, the most astonishing thing about this invitation is the tone in which it is made."—Reuter.

PORTSMOUTH DEFIES ADMIRALTY

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Portsmouth City Council approved of proposals to establish by private enterprise an Empire air base at Langstone Harbour, despite opposition of the Admiralty, who wrote declaring "any scheme for utilising Langstone Harbour for an air base must be incompatible with the maintenance of the essential Naval services in Portsmouth area, without very serious detriment."—Reuter.

JOE LOUIS v. JOHN HENRY LEWIS

NEW YORK, Dec. 16

The world's heavyweight championship contest between Joe Louis, the holder, and John Henry Lewis, which was originally fixed for January 27 will now take place on January 25.—Reuter

Australian Loan Fully Subscribed

CANBERRA, Dec. 16.

It is announced that the 71,700,000 Austrian pound internal conversion loan has been fully subscribed. Except for four million new money required for Defence Works, the loan was for conversion of maturing internal loans and was issued at par, carries interest at the rate of three pounds seventeen shillings six pence per annum redeemable in 1954, though the Treasury can repay in 1952.—Reuter.

Goering's Journal Criticises Chamberlain's Speech

BERLIN, Dec. 16.

The idea of war between Germany and Britain has been completely eliminated by the Munich declaration on September 30, declares Field Marshall Goering's newspaper, the "National Zeitung" of Essen, commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's speech yesterday. "Such reflections do not prevail in Germany."

The newspaper adds, that it is a matter of opinion whether in her relations with Germany, Britain's productive strength of eighty million people is to play the principal role or the great financial power of Britain.—Reuter.

Armament Race For Peace?

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Naval expenditure has been doubled, army expenditure trebled and airforce expenditure quintupled since the last election. Mr. Hore-Belisha said at Devonport.

He added that the expected 60 warships representing 139 thousand tons will enter service this financial year.—Reuter.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON JEWISH REFUGEES

Germany's Proposal For Co-operation

LONDON, Dec. 17

According to the "Financial News", Dr. Schacht has submitted to the inter-governmental committee on Jewish refugees schemes the German Government's official proposal for the transfer of a part of the capital of Jewish emigrants by which the participating countries will be required to increase their purchases of German goods, such purchases to be regarded as "additional exports" from Germany and therefore outside the existing clearing agreements.

Payment is thus to be made to Germany in "free" exchange out of which Germany will allocate not more than 30 per cent to provide for the transfer of Jewish Capital

The remaining 70 per cent would swell Germany's external resources. The committee has referred the plan to the Governments concerned, but it is unofficially regarded as wholly unacceptable.—Reuter

FRANCO'S CLAIMS TO BELLIGERENT RIGHTS

Discussion In French Senate: France To Stand By London Agreement

PARIS, Dec. 16

When M. Laval raised the question of General Franco's claim to belligerent rights in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, M. Bonnet replied that the Government stood by the London Agreement which provided that rights could only be granted under conditions which had not yet been fulfilled

Discussion suggested that while some members favoured the appointment of an Agent at Burgos the Committee opposed any solution which one member said would give Italy the keys of the Mediterranean.—Reuter

Spanish Rebels And Lima Conference

BURGOS, Dec. 16.

Reports that the Pan-American Conference at Lima may discuss a proposal that South American Republic shall collectively offer to mediate in Spain have produced an uncompromising attitude here.

It is reiterated that General Franco considers that nothing but an unconditional Republican surrender will enable him to build a new Spain. The demand for the grant of belligerent rights remains the pivot of Nationalist Spain's attitude.—Reuter.

Reuters' Ex-Shanghai Manager Dead

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Death has occurred in London, following an operation, of Mr. William Rutley Mowll.

Mr. Mowll was for many years chief Far Eastern Manager of Reuters' economic services at Shanghai and was one of the Company's ablest and most trusted servants.—Reuter.

NO FURTHER APPEASEMENT!

British Official Circles Deny Premier's Alleged Offer To Mussolini

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Inquiries in British official circles in London revealed that nothing was known about the suggestion, which appeared in a Paris newspaper that Mr. Chamberlain may offer Signor Mussolini British Somaliland in return for a more peaceful policy.

The suggestion was made by "Pertinax" in "L'Ordre" to-day. 'Pertinax' wrote "Mr. Chamberlain is not going to Rome in January to pay the Italian Dictator mere courtesy. He will start negotiations with a definite offer. The head of the Fascist measures the French Empire. How can he be appeased? From what we have heard the British Premier is prepared to give up British Somaliland to Italian Empire. Mr. Chamberlain reasons that France will thus be forced to follow British example, and throw into balance French Somaliland Coast, the Addis Ababa railway and the Port of Djibouti. Will Mr. Chamberlain demand in return correct execution of the plan for recalling foreign volunteers from Spain? We have not enough information to reply".—Reuter

76 P. C. INCREASE IN FRENCH NAVAL ESTIMATES

PARIS, Dec. 16.

Navy estimates for 1939 total 8174 million francs as announced to-night. They include 2674 million francs for current upkeep and working expenses and 5500 million francs for extraordinary expenditure for new material and equipment for ports and arsenals.

The amount represents an increase of seventy-six per cent. as compared with 1938, namely 22 per cent. on the ordinary budget and 124 per cent. on new construction. It is aimed to complete all the vessels under construction provided for in the estimates by January 1. 1943.—Reuter.

FRENCH SOMALILAND NOT TO BE SURRENDERED

PARIS, Dec. 17.

The suggestion by 'Pertinax' that the French might be led into giving up French Somaliland to Italy is emphatically rejected in authoritative circles here who state that French Somaliland and the port of Djibouti are obviously included in the declaration by M. Bonnet on Wednesday that not an inch of French territory will be ceded.

M. C. C. INDIAN TOUR

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

At a meeting held to-night the Bengal and Assam Cricket Association decided that the dates fixed for the matches to be played in Calcutta during the M. C. C. tour in 1939-40 were unsuitable to local conditions. It is understood that the Association's representatives will, therefore, make alternate suggestions at the next meeting of the Cricket Control Board.

Baldwin Refugees' Fund

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Lord Baldwin Refugees' Fund is now over £101,300 including £1,000 from Lloyds.—Reuter.

Public Swindler No. 1 Commits Suicide

News Storms Wall-Street And Society

NEW YORK: DEC. 16.

WHAT IS ALLEGED TO BE AN ASTONISHING CASE OF JEKYLL AND HYDE PERSONALITY WAS BROUGHT TO A STARTLING CLIMAX TO-DAY WHEN DONALD COSTER, KNOWN AS THE DRUG KING, SHOT AND KILLED HIMSELF IN HIS COUNTRY MANSION "FAIRFIELD" IN CONNECTICUT.

THE SUICIDE OF COSTER OCCURRED IN THE BATHROOM THE MOMENT WHEN THE AUTHORITIES ARRIVED AT THE DOORSTEP OF THE MANSION TO ARREST HIM.

Coster was the President of the vast McKesson Robins Drug Corporation, the third largest drug corporation in the world, which had filed a voluntary petition for reorganisation on December 8.

It is now declared that Coster was an ex-convict and the suicide followed a week of amazing developments.

It is alleged that the Corporation's crude drugs department was built up with 18 million dollars worth of fictitious assets.

The Federal authorities on Dec. 13 ordered the arrest of Coster together with the Corporation's assistant Treasurer, Dietrichs and the Canadian Manager, Vernard on a charge of filing false financial statements.

Police investigation of fingerprints officially revealed to stunned Wall-Street and society circles that Coster was in reality the convict, Philip Musica, who was involved in a vast financial swindle when the United States Hair Company collapsed during the War time.

Finger-prints also revealed that Vernard was one of Musica's brothers.

Coster had hidden in the past so effectively that Who's Who listed him as American-born with university degrees, while he actually was the son of an Italian barber, who had emigrated to New York's poverty-stricken East-side.

AMERICAN DRUG KING AS ARMS TRAFFICKER?

Federal Authorities Investigating Coster's Affairs

NEW YORK, Dec. 16

Investigations by Federal authorities into the affairs of the Drug King Donald Coster take the line that he might be connected with the Spanish Government ship "Cantabrica" which sank off the Spanish coast a year ago.

Investigations are also being conducted into the possibility that Coster might have been engaged in the shipment of arms and ammunition to nations at war in cases labelled "milk of Magnesia."—Reuter

At the inquiry into the activities of the McKesson Robbins Drug Corporation, the Assistant Attorney General testified that his investigations showed that five Canadian warehouses, where crude drug stocks were supposed to be stored, were merely mailing addresses. The Corporation's treasurer suspected something wrong and investigated privately. He concluded that the listed assets of the firm included eighteen million dollars which probably did not exist.

This led to the [illegible] a voluntary petition for reorganisation and subsequent investigations by the Federal and State agencies.

A sensation was created by an announcement by the United States Attorney's Office that an alleged correspondence between Coster and Harry McKenzie, described as a prominent political leader of Connecticut, had been seized at the Corporation's factory at Bridgeport in Connecticut. Another sensation came when the United States Marshal Flatly stated that the accused, George Dietrich, who was held in a hundred thousand dollars bail, was really another brother of Coster. The Assistant Attorney General, New York State, said that the Attorney General possessed information with regard to the alleged wholesale sale of arms and ammunition that may involve living persons.—Reuter.

HEAVY WEIGHT BOXING

Lou Nova Beats Tommy Farr On Points In America

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

Hopes of another epic battle between Joe Louis and Tommy Farr were washed to-night when Farr was beaten on points by Lou Nova, of California, in a 15-round eliminating contest.

The fourteenth round was the turning point, for, upto that period, Farr had won seven rounds. In the fourteenth round Farr peppered Nova's face with five successive left jabs, two lefts to the body. Then Nova rushed in, fists whirling, and staggered Farr with rights and lefts to the jaw and drove him to the ropes, where he would not relax this terrific punishment.

Farr was helpless and stood wide open, a terrific left hook to the jaw causing blood to flow. He was in such a bad way from the terrific onslaught and tottering and reeling like a drunken man that the crowd began to shout "stop".

Nova won six out of the first ten rounds. Then Farr gained the ascendency winning the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth, but only for the American to make a glorious grandstand finish and defeat the Welshman.—Reuter.

"M. G." ON INDIAN STATES

Rulers Will Have To Face Awkward Situations

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In a leader on "The Indian States" the "Manchester Guardian" says that in the small States there has never existed a basis for an organised popular movement and in the large large States there has seldom been a half way house between organising under the patronage of a prince or directly in opposition to his rule.

It is probably true to say that in no state today is there a citizen body, which is at once capably led, representatively based and clear in the object which is to be won.

That this should be the case is of course not an argument for leaving things as they are, but it is a sufficient reason for expecting that, if the princely India is to catch up with British India constitutionally, there are going to be some awkward incidents in the process.—Reuter

No Compulsory Military Service

Motion Before Commons: Socialists To Move Censure On Foreign Policy

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The motion tabled by the Government for consideration during the debate on December 20 on National Service indicates that Government are quite determined not to have a compulsory system of registration, says Reuter's lobby correspondent.

The motion reads: "This House recognising that the taking of measures to protect the lives and homes of the people at all times transcends in importance all party differences welcomes the decision of the Government to rely upon voluntary services of the people, but recommends that the results of the scheme for national Service proposed by the Government should be revived by the House, at the end of March.

The review of the whole system shortly, adds the lobby correspondent, takes into account the substantial body of ministerial and back bench opinion which favour stricter systems.

Fifty Government supporters have already put down an amendment to the National Service plan urging that there should be compulsory registration.

On December 19 Socialist opposition will move the following vote of censure:

"This House has no confidence in the foreign policy of the Government.

BELGIUM'S BIG AIR DEFENCE MEASURES

BRUSSELS, Dec 16.

A draft bill authorising Government to take necessary measures to organise aerial defence of the country has been approved by the cabinet.

The bill provided nearly four and a half million sterling to be devoted mainly to anti-aircraft guns.

The Government have further been enjoined to report by April 30 progress made in this direction.—Reuter.

46 REDS ARRESTED IN ATHENS

ATHENS, Dec. 16.

Police state they have arrested 46 Communists in Athens. They add that a large number of Communist propaganda leaflets and a printing machine were also seized, Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO ROME

All Details Settled

ROME, Dec. 16

Lord Perth visited Count Ciano. It is believed that details regarding the times of appointments in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's visit have been practically settled.

Count Ciano is leaving for Budapest on Sunday. He will spend three days there.

7 KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

Seven people were killed when an Italian military aeroplane crashed near Rimini.—Reuter.

GERMANY NEEDS GIRLS VERY MUCH

BERLIN, Dec. 16.

While still not confirming the reported call of servant-girls from England a spokesman admitted that girls are "very much needed" in Germany.—Reuter.

SHREE RANJIT'S
Scientific Story of a Prof ssor, who created a Monster out of SCIENCE!!!

★ WHO IS THE CRIMINAL?

★ WHO IS THAT GHASTLY FOE?

of the so-called—
BIG MEN of the SOCIETY

SEE
This Baffling Mystery Drama Marv llously directed by—
M. VYAS, based upon the Story by G. ACHARYA!

2nd
Sensational
Week of Success!

★

PROFESSOR
VAMAN M. Sc.,

Starring:—
E. BILLIMORIA
MAZHAR
SUNITA, SITARA, Etc.

*A Sensational
SUPER PHOTOPLAY
depicting the Psychology
of the CRIMINAL!

★

THE WEST END

CHANGE in TIMINGS: 5, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

GRAND X'MAS MORNING SHOWS AT 10 A. M. ON SAT. 24, SUN. 25 & MON. 26TH DEC.

RADHA FILMS'
BENGALI FILM!

Krishna Sudama

Starring:—
KANAN BALA and
Dhiren Bhattacharjee.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

THE TWO WEALTHIEST ACTORS IN HOLLYWOOD ARE A COMEDIAN AND A COWBOY STAR ..... HAROLD LLOYD AND BUCK JONES
GRETA GARBO EARNS MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY BUT PAYS NO INCOME TAX ..... HER CONTRACT REQUIRES HER STUDIO TO PAY IT!
FOR A SCENE IN 'HARD TO GET' OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND SPENT A WHOLE DAY ON DICK POWELL'S KNEE .... GETTING SPANKED!
11-22

Responsible Government And Representative Assembly

Kolhapur Premier Announces Reforms In State

BELGAUM, Dec. 17.

In a press interview, Rao Bahadur Surve, Prime Minister of Kolhapur State, declared that shortly the Kolhapur subjects will be granted rights of Responsible Government and a representative Assembly will be set up.

Referring to the recent agitation in the State, he said that he was constrained to arrest some of the agitators, as they were found making personal attacks on H.H. the Maharaja, regarding the agrarian reforms, he said that if one took a dispassionate view, he would find that the rate of assessment in the State was not really very high, and that the Durbar was at present considering the question of a further reduction. It is learnt that the Representative Council of the State will consist of 42 members, some elected by the people and some by the Jahagirdars, Feudatory to the State. —A.P.

Satyamurti Congratulates Bombay Ministry On Its 'Splendid Achievement'

No Acceptance Of Federation Unless Substance Of Independence Conceded

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".)

"The Congress Working Committee has shown great statesmanship in its resolution on the Indian States. It has rightly reiterated the Haripura resolution. But the Indian States cannot ignore the signs of the times", expressed Mr. S. Satyamurty, in a special interview to the 'Chronicle", on his arrival in Bombay by the Frontier Mail, on Saturday.

Continuing, he said:—"The Paramount Power have again told the Indian States, according to the latest answer in the House of Commons, that they will not help them in putting down the legitimate aspirations of their people. The Indian States will be well advised to introduce into their States, at once, the Provincial Autonomy Sections of the Government of India Act, 1935, minus separate electorates and they must do it before it is too late".

Questioned about his views regarding the Rajkot aigtation, Mr. Satyamurty expressed that if the Rajkot State establishes responsible Government as in the Provinces, even before the other Indian States do it, it will have justified its reputation as the State from which Mahatma Gandhi hails.

FEDERATION ISSUE

Referring to Federation, he said that its future now depended firstly on the Indian States.

"The States are not half so enthusiastic now", he continued, "as they were, but even if they agree, British India has got to agree which means, for all practical political purposes, the Indian National Congress. The Congress will not accept the Federation of the Government of India Act, 1935. There will have to be drastic changes in it, giving India the substance of Independence. But if there be no such changes, the Indian National Congress, to a man, and the eight or nine Provincial Congress Governments will resist this Federation and make it still-born. The technique of that fight will be developed as time goes on. It will of course be non-violent. And the Congress will see to it that the Federation does not function except with the consent of the people of India."

RUPEE RATIO

Referring to the Congress Working Committee's resoultion regarding the Rupee ratio, Mr. Satyamurty expressed that the Government of India had not done well in not agreeing to have the question examined. The 1-6 ratio was not the bible. The matter required very careful examination. The Working Committee had made their demand. The Government of India had rejected it

Mr Satyamurty suggested that the Congress Working Committee should now appoint an expert committee and produce facts and arguments and thus convince all the people in the country that the Government is wrong in sticking to the 1-6 ratio even without examining the question.

Asked about his views regarding the progress of Congress Ministerial work, Mr. Satyamurty observed: "The Congress Ministries have amply justified the work of those like me who, through good report and evil report, strove hard to persuade the Congress to accept office. They have done exceedingly well under their limitations. I have no doubt they will do better in the future. It is up to the people to support the Congress Ministries."

BOMBAY MINISTRY CONGRATULATED

Referring specially to the work of the Bombay Ministry, he expressed:—"I should like to particularly congratulate the Bombay Ministry on its splendid achievements. They have my very best wishes for increasing the good work for the benefit of the people of this Presidency"

Expressing his views on the deadlock in the negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League, Mr. Satyamurty said: "I am very glad that the Congress Working Committe has given up the idea of carrying on negotiations with the All-India Muslim League for what is called a communal settlement. The Working Committee has done one better. It will intensify its work to serve the masses both Muslims and Hindus alike and thus increasingly make good its claim to be the sole representative of the people of India. I would personally commend to the Provincial Congress Ministries to help to solve this problem by the substitution of joint for separate electorates with the consent of the representatives of the communities concerned in the Provincial Legislatures. With earnest endeavours this attempt will succeed in every Province except perhaps the Punjab. At any rate the Congress must throw itself, heart and soul, into these attempts."

POONA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 17.

A western disturbance is still affecting northwest India. A few falls of rain occurred in the southeast Madras, Pamban reporting half an inch. A few light falls of rain or snow also occurred in Kashmir.

Forecast (until the evening of December 18)—A few falls will recur in Kashmir and the extreme south.—A.P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 11, 1995
Muslim: Shaval 25, 1367
Parsi: Tir 14, 1308
Hightide: 9-14 22-41
Lowtide 3-48 15-43
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.

SCOTLAND BEAT THE REST

In the International Trial match played at Selkirk, Scotland beat The Rest, by 10 points to nil. Reuter.

G. E. I. GIRLS' SCHOOL

The prize distribution ceremony of the G. E. I.'s Girls' High School, Dadar, will be performed at the School, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Cause of Birth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. S. Satyamoorti will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Monday, the 19th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SWAYAM SEVAK

"Swayam Sevak" a Marathi play will be staged, at a social gathering to be given by the management of the S. S. League's Night High School, at Damodar Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m.

LOKAMANYA SEVA SANGH PARLE

Shriyut S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., will pay a visit to Tilak Mandir of Lokamanya Seva Sangh of Vile Parle, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when he will also deliver a short lecture.

NORTH KANARA BANK

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the North Kanara G. S. B. Co-operative Bank will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bank premises.

'AT HOME' TO JOURNALISTS

The Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Bombay will give an 'At Home' to the Journalists of Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the above Committee, the opening ceremony of its office as well as the flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, at the Vajeram Building, Chira Bazar, Corner of Dady Seth Agiary Lane, Bombay 2.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a debate on "Congress Leadership should be vested in the leaders of Peasants and Workers and not Capitalists", to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr. Mohd. Jafar will move the proposition and Mr. Acharya, S.D., will oppose it.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Ven. Lokanatha, Italian Buddhist Monk, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "The Religion of Scientific Reason."

MARATHI GRANTHALAYA

Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality will speak on "Impressions of my tour in the West' and Solicitor Goregaonkar K. H. on "Japan" in the hall of Marathi Granthalaya, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Prof. P. V. Kane will preside.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), when a distinguished International Peace-Worker and celebrated American Journalist, Miss Martha L. Root, will speak on "The Progress of the Baha'i Faith in five Continents." Mr. Mavjibhoy Govindji Sheth will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Rainbow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"Take a Chance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m
EROS—"60 Glorious Years". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Marcus Show" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Royal Commander". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Black Limelight" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Tundra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Carefree". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Arsene Lupin Returns". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.
WEST END—"Prof. Waman M.Sc." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

NO WRESTLING TO-DAY

The All-India Professional Wrestling Association has cancelled their to-day's programme which will now be held on Wednesday at 9 p.m.

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

The study circle will meet at Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. All members are asked to return the library books.

PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA

An emergent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Dadar to elect representatives to the All-India Hindu Sabha.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain H. St. P. J. Bennett, Aide-de-Camp left Bombay for Poona where the Governor opened the Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in the Council Hall and returned to Bombay the same evening.

TELEGRAPH WORKMEN'S UNION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union will be held at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., in the Madhavji Shinde Hall, Navalkar Lane, Girgaum, Bombay-4.

NARMADABAI HOSTEL STUDENTS' UNION

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Narmadabai Hostel Students' Union inform us that Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay is going to speak on "Youths as Future Citizens" in the Library Hall at our annual social gathering day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

NAROTAMDAS KAPOLE NIVAS

To commemorate the Silver Jubilee function of Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas situated on Sandhurst Road it has been arranged by the Trustees of the Nivas to open another Nivas for the Kapole community. This Nivas is situated near King's Circle at Matunga and the opening ceremony will be performed by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher the Prime Minister of Bombay to-day (Sunday).

FREE CINEMA SHOW FOR MILL OPERATIVES

Through the courtesy of Messrs. B. P. Samant and Co., Film Distributors and the Management of the New Venus Cinema, the operatives of the Rachel Sassoon Mill will be treated to a Free Exhibition of the Film "Swarajyechya Simewar" ("Frontiers of Freedom") of the Prince Shiwaji Production, Kolhapur, at the New Venus Cinema (Chinchpokli) to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

NARIMAN ISSUE YET UNDECIDED

A correspondent writes:—

The question regarding the inclusion of Vir Nariman in the list of the Congress candidates for the ensuing Bombay Municipal Election is still under consideration and has not yet been finally decided as published some time back.

After the resolution of the Congress Working Committee not to interfere in the affairs of the Provincial Congress Committee the deputation of the Bombay Citizens' Committee consisting of Messrs. B. F. Bharucha and A. H. Gadre represented their case to the President of the Working Committee against the exclusion of Vir Nariman and handed over to him the resolutions passed at the recent public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay protesting against the exclusion of Vir Nariman as also the requisition signed by more than five thousand citizens of Bombay.

The Deputationists saw leaders and argued out their case. They interviewed Mahatma Gandhi as well. Eventually, Mr. K. F. Nariman was called to Wardha. Accordingly, Mr. Nariman went to Wardha on the morning of the 16th inst., and interviewed Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders.

It is reliably understood that no final decision has yet been arrived at and the matter is still under consideration. It is hoped that the question will be decided to the satisfaction of the Citizens of Bombay very shortly, as the prominent leaders from the Working Committee are already in the city.

BAJPAI MEMORIAL DAY

The eighth death anniversary of the late Pandit Kalishanker Bajpai will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli. Syt. Umashanker Dikshit, Secretary of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, will preside.

"DALAL" CUP BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

The final match of the above Tournament will be played between the teams of Gilder Tank Playground, and Mustan Shah Bagh to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Gilder Tank Playground. Dr. P. G. Solanki, will preside and present the Trophy.

CHARITY CONCERT

In aid of the National Music College Prof. Nathubua Umraotikar will give a musical concert between 4-40 and 7-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Bombay. Raj Ratna B. D. Satghare, retired Judge, Baroda will preside on the occasion.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

The inaugural function of the North Bombay Local Hindustan Scout Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Ramnarain Ruia College, Dadar, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakavasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council.

C. P. INDUSTRY MINISTER IN BOMBAY

The Hon. C. J. Bharuka, the Minister of Industries, C. P. and Berar, came to Bombay by Nagpur Mail at 7-50 a. m. on Sunday to attend the Industries Conference to be inaugurated in Bombay by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose. During his stay in Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Bharuka will be the guest of Raja Bahadur Govindlal.

An address on behalf of the Marwadi Chamber and some other institutions was presented to him the same day (Sunday).

YOUNG MOGAVEERA SPORTS CLUB

This year the following five teams have been entered for the Indra Kumar Bangera Cricket Challenge Shield tournament:

The Karnatak Cricket Club, the Mangalore Cricket Club, the Mogaveera Students' Cricket Club, the Vidyadaini Sports Club, the Young Mogaveera Sports Club.

Fixture: The Mogaveera Students C. C. vs. Mangalore Cricket Club.

The Young Mogaveera Sports Club vs Karnatak Cricket Club.

Winners of the first match vs. Vidyadaini Sports Club.

The first round of the tournament will be played to-day (Sunday) at the Oriental Ground at 12 noon.

FAMOUS JOCKEY FOR BOMBAY

"Togo" Johnstone To Ride Again

(From A Correspondent)

Among the passengers on S.S "Conte Rosso" which will reach Bombay on Monday, December 19th is Rae (Togo) Johnstone, the famous Australian jockey, who has decided to spend the winter in Bombay. I understand he will be renewing acquaintanee with Mahaluxmi, for it is his intention to ride here as a free-lance. In recent years Johnstone has done most of his race-riding in France where he has been champion jockey thrice in six seasons. During the season just concluded, he headed the list of winning jockeys with 93 successors.

Old racegoers will recall his successes in India where he rode Tel Asur to victory in the Eclipse Stakes and won other notable events. Johnstone was associated with the success of the great Colombo in the Two Thousand Guineas, and is without a doubt a finished horseman. He should not be lacking for patronage in Bombay, for he rides a sound race and is an excellent judge of pace.

A fellow passenger, Mr. E. T. O'Sullivan, the well known Australian trainer, comes out East again as the representative of "The Sporting Life." Mr. O'Sullivan has had remarkable success as a trainer in Australia, England and France and has travelled widely. A shrewd judge of a horse, Mr. O'Sulivan will be pleased to learn of Finaliss's success in the King Emperor's Cup. It was on his advice that F. Northmore acquired this great performer for his patron H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

KHALSA COLLEGE VARIETY CONCERT

In aid of the Konkani Association, Khalsa College, Bombay, (inaugurated by V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor), there will be classical singing, instrumental music, and a few dances by a noted dancer from Santineketan, to-day (Sunday) in the College Hall at 4-30 p.m.

Other Announcements Of City Meetings On Page 37)

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
★ Claude HULBERT
★ Binnie HALE
in the brightest comedy ever
"TAKE A CHANCE"

REGAL
—NOW REDECORATED—
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Together Again
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
"CAREFREE"
MUSIC AND LYRICS BY
IRVING BERLIN
with
RALPH BELLAMY, Luella Gear, Jack Carson, Clarence Kolb, Franklin Pangborn
RKO RADIO PICTURE

Members of fhe
"MARCUS SHOW"
have kindly consented to attend
TO-NIGHT'S LAST SHOWS
OF 'BRAMHACHARI' AND "ZAMANA"
It is your first chance to see them IN PERSON!

"ROYAL" JEWEL NO. 5
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रम्हचारी
(THE 'BACHELOR')
SUNS' PICTURE in MARATHI
Starring:
VINAYAK * MEENAKSHI
NON-STOP 107th DAY
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA:.....:GIRGAUM
TO-DAY and WEDNESDAY
MATINEE: 2-15 P.M.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA :::: LAMINGTON ROAD
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M
TO-DAY & WED. MATINEE 2-30
The NIGHTINGALE of Bengal:

PADMADEVI
in 'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 6.
"ZAMANA"
"KRISHIN'S" SOCIAL EPIC:
Directed by: RAM DARYANI
2nd WEEK
of ELITE Audiences

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIAN FILM HISTORY
YOU GET A REALLY NATIONAL FILM,
NATIONAL in SENTIMENT
NATIONAL in OUTLOOK
NATIONAL in Outspoken Courage
IN GENERAL FILMS'
Industrial India
Starring
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
NOW IN FIFTH GLORIOUS WEEK
IT'S A FILM YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.
Matinee To-day 2-15 p.m.

NAVJOT CEREMONY OF MISSES DALAL

About a thousand guests assembled at the Allbless Baug on Friday eveinig to witness the Navjot or Thread ceremony of Miss Daulat and Miss Nargez, daughters of Mr and Mrs. D S Dalal, Branch Manager of Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

The guests represented all communites, Europeans, Jews, Hindus, Muslims and of course, the Parsis.

The religious ceremony was performed by Dastur Minocheher and Dastur Kutar.

The guests were entertained to a sumptuous dinner after the ceremony. The Bombay City Police Band was in attendance.

Boycott Of Govt. Inquiry Committee

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh, Bombay, has decided to boycott the Bombay Disturbance Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay.

MRS. ARUNA ASAF ALI, SECRETARY OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

TRUE MEMORIAL TO SHAUKAT ALI

Mahatma Urges Hindu-Muslim Unity

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:—

I read suggestions about a memorial to the late Maulana Shaukat Ali. As soon as I learnt about the wholly unexpected death, I wrote to some Muslim friends sharing with them my innermost thoughts. One of them writes thus:

"There can be no two opinions about the extreme urgency and essential necessity of a sincere and lasting Hindu-Muslim unity. And the sooner it is brought about the better it will be for all concerned. Delay in this matter can only be fraught with consequences which nobody can contemplate without serious concern. The present drift may lead to most tragic developments which must, if at all possible, be avoided. I know that Shaukat was in his own way genuinely anxious to bring about real Hindu-Muslim understanding, and nothing will please his spirit more than to know in its rest in heaven that one of the objects after which he strove in this world was at last achieved. There may be people who may doubt this, but knowing him and the working of his mind most intimately as I do, I can assert it with confidence."

I entirely endorse the opinion that in spite of his outbursts at times to the contrary, deep down in the Maulana was the same longing for peace for which he used to speak and work eloquently during the Khilafat days. I have no doubt whatsoever that the truest memorial to his memory will be a joint determination on the part of both the communities to bring about not a paper-unity but a heart-unity, based not on suspicion and distrust but on mutual trust. No other unity is worth having. And without that unity there is no real freedom for India.

TELEPHONES TO ENGLAND

Christmas Reduction

During the ensuing Christmas and New Year holidays, overseas radio-telephone calls from India to the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and "vice versa" will be charged at the special concessional rate of Rs. 22-8 per call of three minutes duration and Rs. 7-8 for each additional minute.

This concessional rate will remain in force from December 23, 1938 to January 4, 1939 (both days inclusive) with the only exception of Christmas Day—December 25, 1938 when charges at the usual full rate will be applicable.

Calls booked out of working hours will be charged for at ordinary full rates.—A. P.

No More Honking, Please!

Six Months' Ban On Motor Horns From April

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The use of electric horns by motor drivers in the city of Bombay will be completely prohibited with effect from April next. The ban will be an experimental one for six months.

This was the decision unanimously arrived at by the Traffic Advisory Committee to the Government of Bombay.

A ban on the use of electric horns will mean, in effect, that every car in Bombay will have to be fitted with bulb horns. For, this ban will not absolute a driver from liability if he is involved in an accident by not using a horn.

CHILDREN'S ACADEMY

Variety Entertainment

The students of the Children's Academy will give a public performance at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Monday the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m. The programme will consist of dance, music, scenes, playletters and a short pageant with dance and song.

The show will be entirely original, the scenes and songs having been written by the teachers and the dances being composed

(Sketch by R. Dutt)

by Nataraj Vashi. Out of the three pieces in English, all written specially for the children, one will be delightfully rendered by young kids the other two being done by older boys and girls.

Short comic scenes will alternate with musical items and the whole will be rounded off by the 'Sharadotsava' of the Autumn Festival, an elaborately got-up pageant accompanied by dance and song and symbolising the coming of rain and fruitfulness of the soil.

The whole show is calculated to provide a balanced programme with a variety of dance, music and dramatic items within two and a half hours.

"Marcus Show" Members To Visit Indian Films

The "Marcus Show" people would be visiting by invitation the two Indian films: "Bramhachari" and the "Zamana" to-day (Sunday) night at the last show at the Majestic and Imperial respectively.

FEAST OF FILM FARE
that must satiate even the most fastidious fan—
"DIVORCE"

the greatest social picture yet made by the MINERVA MOVIE-TONE directed by SOHRAB MODI and starring NASEEM, JAGIR-DAR, SHEELA NAVIN, PREM, VIMLA & SHANTA.
It is a seven-bullet revolver that cannot miss—
COMING SOON AT
KRISHNA
Talkies—Dubash Theatre.
Distributors:
EVERGREEN PICTURES,
Bombay, 4.

"SAIGAL HAS GOLD MINE IN HIS THROAT!"
-Says Sjt. BABURAO PATEL —the Fearless Film -Critic and Editor of "FILMI NDIA."
HEAR HIM
with GOLDEN-VOICED
KANAN BALA
in NEW THEATRES' MAMMOTH MUSICAL
The Street Singer
with JAGDEESH, RAMKUMARI Etc.
Direction: PHANI MAZUMDAR &
Music: R. C. BORAL
FOURTH FASCINATING WEEK!
THE MINERVA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m. Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

THE BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:————:DADAR
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A musical story that is rich in Heart appeal and Human interest
"RAINBOW ON THE RIVER"
Starring: BOBBY BREEN
the grandest little entertainer in the show world to-day. The romance of glorious music, of picturesque people, of beautiful backgrounds, the Old South and one of the most vivid examples of the American scene
With
MAY ROBSON
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
R-K-O RADIO PICTURE

REFORMS IN BHOR STATE

Progressive Grant Of Powers Foreshadowed

BHOR STATE, (S. Maharashtra) December, 16.

The introduction of an element of election in the State Legislature (12 out of 21) and all local bodies, elected non-officials' majority in the State Legislature with power to elect the Vice-President (the President, however, being nominated in the first instance), abolition of grazing fees on agricultural cattle and reiteration of acceptance of Responsible Government as final goal are some of the announcements made by the Raja Saheb of Bhor in Durbar held to-day to commemorate his sixtieth birthday.

The life of the Legislature has been fixed at five years and after the first five years if the experiment is successful, power would be given to it to elect its President also and the Raja Saheb would think of appointing one of the elected members as the Minister in charge of nation-building departments, like health and education.

The Legislature would then be empowered to vote the State Budget to the privy purse and the ruler would reserve only certification powers to himself.—United Press

PRIMARY TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES

Kher Gives Assurance To Karnatak Deputation

The Karnatak Provincial Primary Teachers' Deputation had an interview with the Premier on the 7th December at Hubli and laid before him the various grievances under which they are labouring. **The President. Karnatak Provincial Primary Teachers' and Mistresses' Conference submitted to the Premier the resolutions passed at their Conference on the 2nd November regarding the progress of primary education and the various disadvantages under which the primary school teachers and mistresses are labouring**

PRIMARY TEACHERS' DEMANDS

Their demands included the introduction of compulsory Hindi from standards fifth to eighth in all primary schools and the compulsory teaching of Kannada, in Urdu, Marathi and other non-Kannada schools in the Karnatak. The demands also included the question of pension and provident fund and allowances

GRIEVANCES TO BE REDRESSED

The Hon. B. G. Kher made the following reply to the demands of the deputation.

"Freedom of the country is based upon the education which is chiefly dependent upon the primary teachers. It has been brought to my notice of the injustice being done to their pay in some places. The status of the teachers shall be raised in the society allowing them the reasonable remuneration. No scheme of pay, the primary teachers receive now, is worth their position in the society. It is regrettable that the salary cut is still applied to their pay in some places I shall see that their grievances will be redressed at an early date".

"AKALI PATRIKA" APPEAL DISMISSED

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

The appeal arising out of the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 500 each of the "Akali Patrika" and the Press was dismissed to-day by a Full Bench of the Lahore High Court.

The order of forfeiture was made on account of the publication of four articles in respect of Kisan agitation in Amritsar District.—United Press.

FANS!
SHE HAS ARRIVED-
The WONDER-Girl of SCREENLAND—
RENUKA DEVI
The Society Lady whose captivating beauty and charm have drawn thundering applause from all the audiences yesterday.
I N
BOMBAY TALKIES'

MIGHTY SPECTACULAR MOVIE
BHABI
The ROMANCE of A THOUSAND Indian Homes!!!
from the fire-dipped pen of SARADINDU BANNERJEE.
WITH
P. JAIRAJ
*MEERA * MAYADEVI
*M. NAZIR * P. F. PITHAWALA
*GYAN CHANDRA * PRATIMA
*RAMA SHUKUL
*V. H. DESAI * RANIBALA
The LURE!
The COLOUR!!
The DRAMA!!!
The EXCITEMENT!
ALL for YOU!
Please note the TIMINGS:
3 SHOWS DAILY:
5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
JOIN THE CROWDS AT—
ROXY
"The Rendezvous of the ELITE"
Distributors for Bombay Presidency:
RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO.

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

ALIENS?
AMERICAN INDIAN DIALECTS ARE LISTED AS FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN CASTING OFFICES.
NONE OF THE INDIANS IN "SCOUTS TO THE RESCUE" COULD SPEAK INDIAN DIALECT...SO THEY TALKED ENGLISH AND THE SOUND TRACK WAS RUN BACKWARDS.
JAMES CAGNEY IS SO SHORT THE STUDIO HAD DIFFICULTY FINDING A HORSE SMALL ENOUGH TO FIT HIM FOR HIS ROLE IN "OKLAHOMA KID"

Progress Of Periodical Literature

Its Contribution To Literary Culture

The development and progress of Marathi literature, its general trend at its best and highest level and indeed the sense of direction in which that literature, as literature, is moving cannot possibly be inseparable from its periodical literature, notably the monthlies that are published in the Marathi language and which are divergent, one from the other, in their intrinsic literary value and content.

USHA.

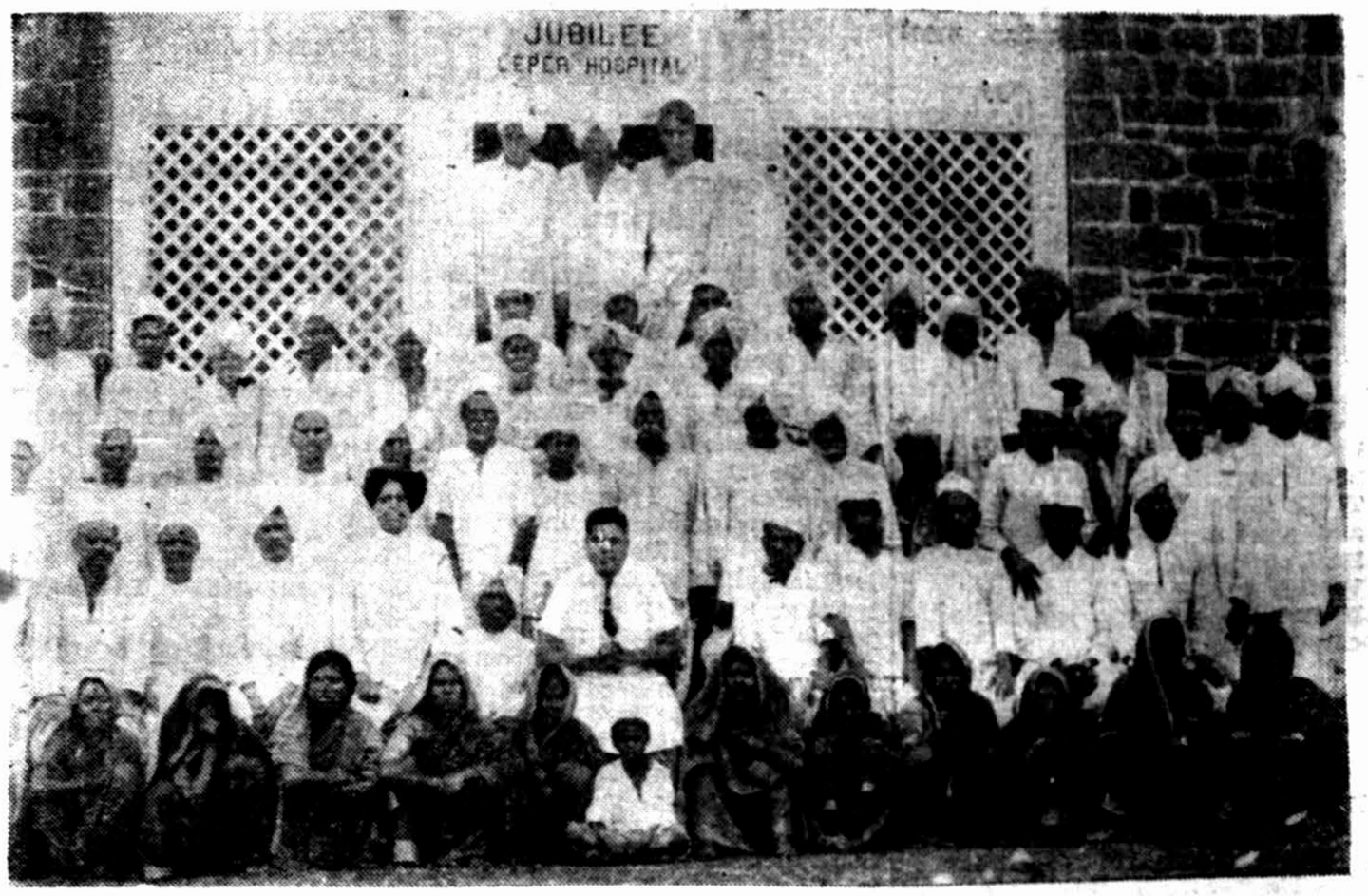
From this view point, the December number of "Usha" (edited by H. V. Desai, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4, As. 2) averages a fairly high standard of good writing that also combines in itself the qualities that are essential for healthy literary development. Unlike the majority of cheap-priced publications, this magazine has had all the features of writing by which the general development of Marathi literature could be fairly accurately judged. The article on Pearl Buck, who has been awarded this year's Nobel Prize for literature, not merely makes interesting and instructive reading for its readers but also demonstrates the necessity of cultivating foreign literature and its correct understanding as the 'influence' the foreign writers exert on the majority of writers has been about the worst as far as it could be judged by its rather deplorable results.

ENCOURAGE CULTURE.

The only way to eradicate this pronouncedly pernicious influence is to disseminate knowledge and correct evaluation of the foreign writers; to eliminate some of the theories of literary activity borrowed from dubious foreign sources; and, finally, to make Marathi literature more conscious of the necessity laid on it to achieve spontaneity and independence.

Magazines of this type must encourage good writing by printing work only of distinctive merit: and they certainly exert a decisive influence on popular taste and cultural equipment. These periodicals, for themselves, are in need of, and deserve, greater support from the reading public and this magazine undoubtedly could look forward to such encouragement.

MARATICUS.



Inmates of the Jubilee Leper Hospital, Bijapur, with Dr. Parular, superintendent, seated in the centre.

The sixth anniversary of the Lakshmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Bombay, was held on the 4th inst., the Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister of Public Works (centre—seated), presiding. Photo shows Mr. Nurie with the staff and pupils of the Institute.

Chinese girl soldiers who marched 1,000 Kilos from Yunnan to Hankow.

Chinese girl guides on the march. Nearly all of them are engaged in War Service work.

Mahatmaji's Quota In Women's Progress

Kher's Tribute To Hindu Stree Mandal's Work

The annual prize distribution gathering of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal,'s Adult Education Classes, was held on Saturday evening, when the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher. the Prime Minister, presided.

"By dint of her own unaided effort and sound practical experience, she achieved the gift of laying the foundation of any constructive organisation, and fight for the same to the finish", said Lady Laxmibhen Jagmohandas, while congratulating Mrsi Gangabhen Patel on her success in the last Municipal election of Bandra, as a Congress candidate. She narrated instances of how Mrs. Gangabhen Patel impressed her and her followers with her immense services to the cause of social uplift of women, and her untiring zeal and care with which she came forward with a generous offer of monetary help at critical moments, when certain social organisations were about to give up its activities under the stress of pecuniary embarrassment.

IDEAL EXAMPLE

She stands as an ideal example of extraordinary abilities in women as an indefatigable worker and a far-sighted reformer. She said that she was able to work as a man. She once again congratulated her on her success on behalf of the Mandal.

Mrs. Gangabhen Patel, referring to the congratulations, said that it was the Gujarati Stree Mandal which gave her scope to give vent to her activities and encouraged her in her every step of progressive success. Hence the congratulation was due to the Mandal and not to her. She next made a general appeal to all the ladies to discard all their old orthodox ways, without any distinction of caste or creed or sex, and come forward to capture every available administrative power including the Municipality wherein they could fight for the cause of justice and equality.

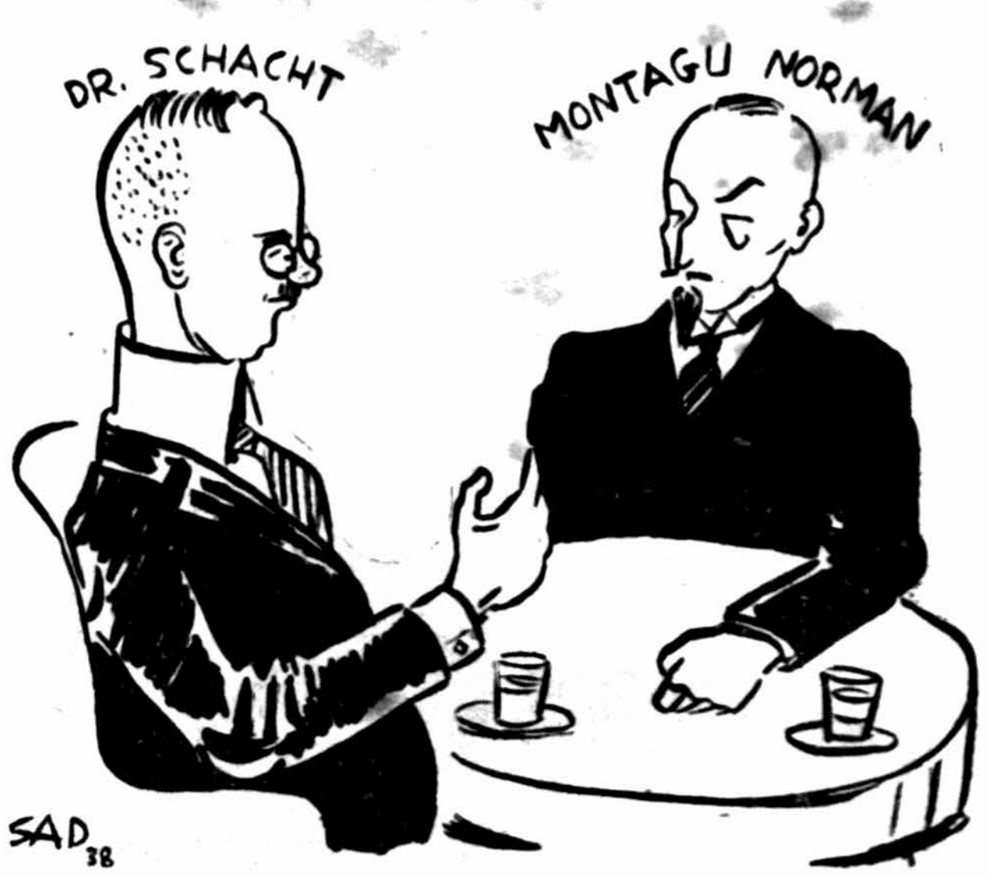
PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, President, next rising amidst cheers, thanked the Mandal for giving him an opportunity to acquaint himself of the workings of the Gujarati Stree Mandal.

As the Congress Ministry had now come into existence in most of the Provinces in India, it had not only taken up, in all seriousness, to reform and reorganise the Educational Problem, but it was also meditating upon inaugurating institutions of Physical Culture in every school and college. They are finding every chance of recovering their freedom and celerity of movement in every sphere, and he was glad to say that a board of Physical Culture had already been established. In view of the general poverty and bankruptcy of real education, it was very difficult to make the country observe all advanced views which require much expenditure of time in their collation and the critical examination of their relative evidential value This Association, no doubt, was trying to work in the best of its ways and especially in education where both men and women can stand on equal footing and on a common platform; and sincerely speaking he said that the Mandal had taken up the responsibility of working up the Scheme of Education of the present Congress Government. Everyone had got his own talents and personality, and everyone should try to develop it by Education. Women's progress in India was due to Mahatma's movements when he first launched Non-Co-operation Movement, when ladies came forward to take active part. It was then they got the inspiration of courage, and realised their own hidden mettle in them, to be better workers, to fight for the cause of the country.

The President garlanded Mrs. Gangabhen Patel.

Lady Laxmiben, thereafter, placed before the gathering an account of the working of the Mandal and its progress. Then certificates were distributed to the successful candidates of the Stree Vidyalaya Classes.



Dr. HJALMAR SCHACHT: "It is a fair deal, Mr. Montagu Norman. If you are taking over our debts, we'll try to take over your country."

Special To "The Chronicle."

Mahatma's Rejoinder To Nazi Critics

No Nation Can Afford To Imitate The Fabled Frog In The Well

Mahatma writes in "Harijan":—

I was not unprepared for the exhibition of wrath from Germany over my article about the German treatment of the Jews. I have myself admitted my ignorance of European politics. But in order to commend my prescription to the Jews for the removal of their many ills, I did not need to have an accurate knowledge of European politics. The main facts about the atrocities are beyond dispute. When the anger over my writing has subsided and comparative calmness has returned, the most wrathful German will find that underlying my writing there was friendliness towards Germany, never any ill-will.

Have I not repeatedly said that active non-violence is unadulterated love—fellow-feeling? And if the Jews, instead of being helplessly and of necessity non-violent adopt active non-violence i.e. fellow-feeling for the Gentile Germans deliberately, they cannot do any harm to the Germans and I am as certain as I am dictating these lines that the stoniest German heart will melt. Great as have been the Jewish contributions to the world's progress, this supreme act of theirs will be their greatest contribution and war will be a thing of the past.

NAZI ANGER

It passes comprehension why any German should be angry over my utterly innocuous writing. Of course, German critics, as others, might have ridiculed it by saying that it was a visionary's effort doomed to fail. I therefore welcome this wrath, though wholly unmerited, against my writing. Has my writing gone home? Has the writer felt that my remedy was after all not so ludicrous as it may appear, but that it was eminently practical if only the beauty of suffering without retaliation was realised?

To say that my writing has rendered neither myself, my movement, nor German-Indian relations any service, is surely irrelevant, if not also unworthy, implying as it does a threat; and I should rank myself a coward if for fear of my country or myself or Indo-German relations being harmed, I hesitated to give what I felt in the innermost recesses of my heart to be cent per cent sound advice.

NOVEL DOCTRINE

The Berlin writer has surely enunciated a novel doctrine that people outside Germany may not criticise German action even from friendliest motives. For my part I would certainly welcome the interesting things that Germans or other outsiders may unearth about Indians. I do not need to speak for the British. But if I know the British people at all, they, too, welcome outside criticism, when it is well-informed and free from malice. In this age, when distances have been obliterated, no nation can afford to imitate the fabled frog in the well. Sometimes it is refreshing to see ourselves as others see us. If, therefore, the German critics happen to see this reply, I hope that they will not only revise their opinion about my writing but will also realise the value of outside criticism.

Indian States And Reforms

Sir C. P.'s Interpretation Gives Absolute Power To Rulers

New Delhi, Dec. 17.

Interviewed on the statement by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 16th December in regard to the British attitude to Indian States, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar stated as follows:—

Although Earl Winterton's statement on behalf of the Under-Secretary of State for India in February last contained only the expression "constitutional advance", varying interpretations have been placed upon it suggesting that it was a declaration favouring complete or at least partial responsible Government. It was also assumed in many quarters that in view to the emergence of Federation, uniformity of administration in the States would be insisted on or suggested by the Paramount Power so as to make the Indian States approximate to the British provinces. Naturally many states including those where in large measures of constitutional advance had been initiated and were in operation were disturbed by actions based on such ideas.

The latest and most authoritative statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government must set the matter at rest inasmuch as it unequivocally announces that it rests with the rulers themselves to decide what form of Government they should adopt in the diverse conditions of Indian States and that the Paramount Power has no intention of bringing any form of pressure to bear upon them to initiate constitutional changes. The right as well as the responsibility of inaugurating changes, if any, is thus unambiguously stated to vest in the head of the state who would of course decide upon the steps that may be necessary or expedient having full regard to local conditions and possibilities.—A. P.

Beheaded For Banditry

NUREMBERG, Dec. 17.

Within a few hours of being sentenced, for highway robbery, a car bandit, Willy Haller, aged twenty-four was beheaded at midnight. His girl accomplice, was also sentenced to death but saved from the headman's axe at the last minute by Herr Hitler who commuted her sentence to life imprisonment.—Reuter.

Morvi Ruler's Gift For Technical Institute

MORVI, Dec. 17.

A princely donation of Rs. seven lakhs for a technical institute to give the skill of the indigenous artisans of Morvi a modern bias was announced by His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi, Thakur Shri Lakhdhirji Bahadur, to-day.

The occasion was the unveiling by Mr. Gibson, Resident of the Western India States of a statue of His Highness erected by his subjects in recognition of their Ruler's pious and virtuous life.—United Press.

LUCKNOW:—The strike in the Lucknow University has been called off on the Vice-Chancellor writing a letter to the students expressing his regret on his misunderstanding.

Film Faces...

From India And Abroad

ANNABELLA

The pretty Twentieth Century—Fox Star.

ERROL FLYNN

The tall handsome man who played Robinhood will be seen again in "Sisters."

MEERA

Who acts the vamp in Bombay Talkies' "Bhabi," released last evening at Roxy.

BETTE DAVIS

The well-known Warner star, who will be seen in "Sisters", coming to Excelsior.

Baburao Pendharkar and Meenakshi in "Devata" under production at Huns Studios.

Did You Know That—

Deanna Durbin learnt to ride horseback for "That Certain Age"?

Danielle Darrieux will return to Universal in October to start work on "Rio"?

A Hollywood actress must have a mink coat if she hopes to succeed?

One of Jackie Cooper's favourite sports is swimming?

A "human-eye" camera has been invented in Hollywood, so you can see a third dimension on the screen?

Constance Bennett will top an all-star cast in "Service De Luxe"?

Bergen left Charlie McCarthy in his suitcase when he went to the preview of their latest hit, "Letter of Introduction"?

"The Road To Reno" is a gay satire on divorce?

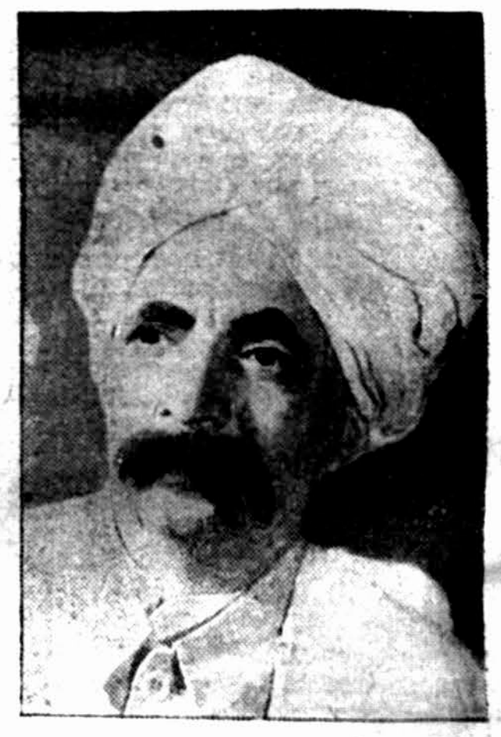
Joy Hodges of "Personal Secretary" is going to marry handsome Bob Wilcox of "Little Tough Guy" fame?

Nan Grey of "The Storm" is engaged to Charles Martin, Universal studio writer?

PORTRAITS

BEN MCATEE

The Marcus Show comedian (see interview on opposite page).



MAMA BHAT

Who plays the father in Prabhat's "My Son", at Central.

DAMSEL IN DISTRESS?

Bimla Kumari in a scene from "Double Cross" at Super.

Around Theatre & Film Land

No Kissing At "That Certain Age"?

PROBLEM THAT FACED DEANNA DURBIN'S DIRECTOR

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail)

Deanna Durbin will wear a long dress in her new picture, "That Certain Age," (coming next week at the Eros).

The grown-up dress is worn in one sequence of the picture, in which Deanna—in her efforts to make an impression on older Melvyn Douglas. . . "borrows" one of her mother's evening gowns, takes a few tucks in necessary places dons high-heeled shoes, puts her hair up, and tries to make a majestic entrance into the dining room.

Otherwise, according to Pasternak, the Director, Deanna will "be her age" in this picture.

Controversy which raged between two camps at Universal studios, one which argued that Deanna should have a romance leading to elopment and marriage, and the other, headed by Pasternak, which argued that Deanna shouldn't do anything of the sort, seemingly was won by Pasternak and his cohorts.

"We'll keep Deanna at the age she is, and not try to add any years to her age", Pasternak declared.

SERIOUS ROMANCE NOT YET

Deanna is now almost exactly fifteen and a half. There'll be time enough for her to have serious romantic roles in a couple of years.

"For the present, we shall try to find stories and situations which are natural to a girl of Deanna's age."

Asked whether Deanna kisses or is kissed in the picture, Pasternak was reticent. He did admit, however, that Jackie Cooper, her "boy friend" would be granted one kiss—a brotherly "peck" at the end of the production.

"But it's just a wee peck on the cheek," Pasternak declared.

However, the completed script for "That Certain Age" hasn't been turned in, and Hollywood's minds are changeable. There was a kissing scene written into the first drafts of the script, in a sequence in which Deanna was kissed by Cooper as he demonstrated to the leading man of a kids' play how a leading lady should be kissed. The scene has not okayed yet.

TO-DAY IN HOLLYWOOD

George Hayes, veteran stage and screen star, is doing his 100th moving picture role since coming to Hollywood in 1931, as "windy" in the "Hopalong Cassidy" feature, "Riders of the Range".

* * * *

Cecil B. De Mille, having cast Bob Burns as Joel McCrea's bodyguard in "Union Pacific", thus will direct a star comedian for the first time in his long career.

* * * *

In "King of Chinatown", three of Paramount's foremost villians are opposed to each other. Anthony Quinn shoots Akim Tamiroff first but fails to kill him. Then, J. Carrol Naish shoots Tamiroff. The latter doesn't get a crack at his foes.

* * * *

No one was more relieved at the settlement of the European war scare than Franciska Gaal, who is co-starred with Bing Crosby in "Paris Honeymoon". Miss Gaal has several brothers and sisters and her parents living in Hungary where war threatened.

MR. SATYAMURTI VISITS "FILMINDIA"

At the invitation of the Directors of Filmindia Publications Ltd., Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly paid a visit to the Filmindia Offices yesterday. Mr. Baburao Patel, Editor of "filmindia" received him on behalf of the firm.

FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW was trained by professional English oarsmen for his race scene in "LORD JEFF."

His Face, A Mask

Marcus Comedian Reveals A Secret

Humour is a natural gift. But when it comes to making a living out of it, as the comedians of the entertainment world have got to do, it often exhausts itself in the day-to-day professional work, and little or nothing of it remains to lighten the burden of life.

When I discussed this subject with Mr. Ben McAtee, the wise-cracking comedian of the Marcus Show, (whose picture is published on the opposite page), he told me that a great many comedians are serious people in real life. On the stage or screen their laugh is often a mask. This was also true of himself.

CANTOR AND BARRYMORE

In this connection, Mr. McAtee referred to the case of two famous stars of Hollywood, Eddie Cantor and Lionel Barrymore.

Both of them, he said, have provided by their comedy many happy moments to millions of people the world over. But in real life they are chronic invalids and have doctors specially engaged to attend on them.

I alluded to the striking resemblance between him and Eddie Cantor.

"Yes" he said with a laugh, "people have often mistaken me for him. I am regarded as his 'double.' ".

TEMPERAMENTAL ARTISTES

I was discussing the other day with Mrs. Marcus, the stage-director of the Marcus Company, various questions connected with the inside working of the show, and I asked her whether there were any "fits of temperament" on the part of the artistes.

Mrs. Marcus said that such occasions might be frequent in Hollywood, but it could not be allowed in a stage-show where the artistes had got to do the work assigned to them, otherwise it would hamper the smooth running of the show from day to day. "Of course, occasionally some artistes get temperamental, and we try to humour them so long as it does not interfere with the show. But when they know that I would not stand for it, they wouldn't do it."

—D. C. S.

GARBO BARRED FROM STUDIO BY MISTAKE

Greta Garbo, on her first visit to her home studio in more than a year, was barred from admittance to Mero-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The mix-up was caused by the many construction changes that have taken place at the studio during Garbo's absence in Europe. Garbo used to drive her antiquated limousine through the old studio gate, which no longer exists. In its place are extras ' and time-card employes' entrances.

Formerly, it was Garbo's custom to first call on E. J. Mannix in the old administration building, which now is the publicity building.

Garbo appeared at the old motor-car entrance and found it closed. She parked her car outside and tried to enter. The extras' gates were locked. She enHoward Bash, the attendant, failed to recognise Garbo in her blue slacks and huge, floppy leghorn hat. He demanded her time-card. She had none. He insisted that she produce her studio identification card.

"I don't need identification," Garbo argued, her anger arising. "I am Greta Garbo."

"No extra can pull that on me," Bash insisted.

Officer, Ludlow, nearby, heard the increasing argument and intervened. He recognized Miss Garbo and admitted her.

While Garbo went in search of Mannix's office in the new administration building to discuss her next picture. "Ninotchka," Bash, who confessed he had never met Garbo face to face before, went into embarrassed seclusion.

MOVIE STAR'S CONTRACT CONTROLS LENGTH OF HAIR

In China, the Chinese girls can bob their hair if they wish.

But in Hollywood Anna May Wong will have to wear her hair at least 30 inches long.

Such an amendment has been added to Miss Wong's contract with Paramount studio.

It all started when Miss Wong decided to bob her hair recently. She did so. The studio protested vehemently, but too late to stop the shearing.

"But girls bob their hair in China", insisted Miss Wong, "and long hair is too difficult to care for"

However, she was instructed to let her hair grow for her role in "King of Chinatown" and to keep it at least 30 inches long hereafter.

Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in a scene from "Lord Jeff" (at Metro), a picture specially suitable for children.

LEARN TO PRESERVE FREEDOM

Subhas' Advice To Nagpur 'Varsity Students On Pre-requisites Of Success

NAGPUR, Dec. 16.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, addressing the students of the University last night made an earnest appeal to the youths to consider seriously the problems facing them and prepare themselves to shoulder the burden of building up a new nation. Mr. Bose was personally convinced that they would have freedom at no distant date. The problem they would have to tackle then would be how to preserve their freedom and build something new on the basis of ancient culture.

As a pre-requisite to success, he declared they must have a national will and it was the duty of the youths to develop the correct mentality and create the necessary feeling of solidarity, individually as well as collectively.

NEED OF NATIONAL WILL

Mr. Bose felt that their enemies were no longer external but internal and their own weakness. If they were to act as one unit, with one voice, it would be impossible for the agents of the British Government in this country to resist their demand. He thought that their weakness was a result of the lack of the necessary national will. They must all think in terms of India as a nation, if they were to succeed in their struggle.

Mr. Bose alluded to the tragedy of Spain and China and said that the lesson they had to learn was to prepare themselves to retain freedom from now on and begin the task of national reconstruction by a systematic planning of different departments. To shoulder this burden, they would require men of self-reliant, of character and talent, who would set themselves to the task of building up the Indian nation.

Mr. Bose pointed out the example of Ireland, which under President De Valera had made striking progress in the last seven years and said that this was possible, because the Irish people had a national will. "Once our national will is roused", said Mr. Bose, "no foreign power can keep us under subjugation."

He concluded appealing to the youths to ponder over the problems they would have to face in future and advising them to prepare themselves for the work ahead.—A.P.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY SESSION PROROGUED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

The special session of the Central Legislative Assembly, which was adjourned 'sine die' on December, 12, last, has been prorogued by His Excellency the Governor-General.—United Press.

MUIRHEAD'S KARACHI PROGRAMME

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

It is reliably understood that Col. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India, is flying from Rangoon reaching Karachi on January 1. 1939.

It is further learnt he is likely to stay in Karachi for two or three days.

During his stay in Karachi he is likely to interview prominent politicians of Sind.

He leaves Karachi by air on January 3.—United Press.

It's A Job To Be A Minister

Mahatma Urges Congress Cabinets To Discover The Art Of Burning The Red Tape

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

A distinguished Indian, who had been watching ministers, Kher and Munshi, working at breakneck speed, told me the other day how they seemed to have aged, and warned me that the nation would lose them before their time if I did not prevent them from overworking themselves. I wish I had the influence over them which the friend credited me with. If I had, I would certainly prevent them from committing suicide by inches. What applies to these two ministers applies to the others. A few days after the visitor, came a high official who has been specially entrusted with responsible work by Shri Kher. He said "I want to fulfil Shri (of course, he used 'Mr.') Kher's expectations. But I do not know how I am to give him satisfaction. I believe I have always been a conscientious worker and kept myself busy. But now since the advent of the Congress ministry our work has increased. For they give themselves no rest and give us none. The result is an ever-increasing pile of files. It is almost impossible to clear the desk from day to day. And now I have been given work which demands thinking out and planning. I must study. And I do not know what to do with these files". I promptly answered, "Burn them". I meant it too.

SOCIALIST VIEW

The third visitor, who followed quickly after the second, was a socialist friend. He said: "We are much misunderstood. Your article on the walk-out has added to the misunderstanding. I assure you we want to help, not to hinder, the Congress work and the ministers, reserving to ourselves the right of constructive criticism. But look at our difficulty. There is the Karachi resolution and the Congress manifesto. We honestly feel that the promises made in them about economic relief are not being fully carried out. I do not want to underrate the Congress ministers' difficulties. But mere tinkering with the problem won't do. There are forces at work which no one can stop. Advantage is being taken of the situation to put up the masses against the Congress. The masses have the vote. They are becoming otherwise conscious of their power. And if we do not take care, the Congress may one fine morning discover that it had lost its hold (at least temporarily) on the masses".

TIED TO RED-TAPE

I agreed in general with the friend and I said, "The reason for disstaisfaction is plain to me. You have a philosophy of your own. The Congress ministries to-day are not of the socialist hue. They are supposed to be of the 'Gandhian' hue, whatever it may mean. Now, yours is a clear-cut programme. You have text-books to go by. But I myself do not know what is the Gandhian hue. I am sailing on an uncharted sea. I have to take frequent soundings. If such is my pitiable condition, the ministers' is much worse. They are so tied down to Red Tape that they have no time to think. They have no time to see me or discuss things with me and, what is more or worse, knowing their condition, I have no heart to inflict even letters on them. And I must not speak at them through the columns of "Harijan".

TEST FOR MINISTRY

I have touched on many topics in the fore-going paragraph. But my main purpose in this article is to deal with Red Tape. If the ministers are to cope with their new responsibility they must discover the art of burning Red Tape. The old order could only live by and on Red Tape. It will strangle the new order. The ministers must see people on whose goodwill alone they can exist. They must listen to petty and serious complaints. But they need not keep a record of all these or the letters they receive nor even of all the decisions they give. They have only to keep sufficient record to refresh their memory and to preserve continuity of practice. Much of the departmental correspondence must cease. The ministers are not responsible to the India Office several thousand miles away. They are responsible to the millions of their masters who do not know what Red Tape is and care little Many of them can't read and write. But they have primary wants to be fulfilled. They have been accustomed by Congressmen to think that immediately the Congress comes into power there won't be a hungry mouth in all India nor a naked person who wants to cover himself. The ministers have to give their time and thought to such problems, if they are to do justice to the trust they have undertaken. If they are of the so-called Gandhian hue, they must find out what it is, not from me but from within by searching inward. I may not always know what it is But I do know that if it is properly investigated and followed it is radical and revolutionary enough to satisfy all the real wants of India. The Congress is a revolutionary body. Only its revolution is to be distinguished from all the other political revolutions known to history Whereas the previous ones have been based on violence, this one is deliberately non-violent. If it was violent, probably much of the old form and practice would have been retained. But, for the Congress most of the old forms and practice are taboo. The most potent is the police and the military. I have admitted that so long as Congressmen are in office and they cannot discover peaceful ways and means of preserving order they are bound to make use of both. But the question ever present before the ministers must be, is such use indispensible and if it is, why is it so? If, as a result of their inquiry,—not after the old style, costly and more often than not useless, but an inquiry costless but thorough and effective—they find that they cannot run the State without the use of the police and the military it is the clearest possible, sign in terms of non-violence, that the Congress should give up office and again wander in the wilderness in search of the Holy Grail.

BOMBAY-KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICE

The Secretary, Air Services writes:—

During the month of November, 228 passengers travelled in the 'planes of Air Services of India, on their Bombay-Kathiawar Air Services, that is, 71 passengers more when compared with 157 travelled during the corresponding month of the last year i.e., November 37. The Company over and above carried also about 9,500 lbs. of freight including mails as against freight of about 250 lbs. carried during November 1937.

It may be mentioned here that in the report of the Civil Aviation Directorate published recently it is stated that out of one thousand passengers carwomen, who had become heroes ried by air, nearly over 933 were picked up by Air Services of India Ltd.. It is hoped that we may even be able to break our present record this year as the passenger traffic is regularly increasing.

TALCHER STATE TAKES ACTION

Arrest Of Leaders Of Refugees In Angul District

CUTTACK, Dec. 16.

Messrs. Lakshmidar Raichoudary, Bananidhi Bhaktaballav, Maheswar Pradhan and Chandra Sekhar Das, leaders of the Talcher Praja Mandal, who are stated to have been in charge of camps for refugees numbering about 20,000, in Angul District, were arrested this morning for offences under Sec. 431 and Sec. 436 I.P.C. under extradition warrants from Talcher State. They arrived at Cuttack to-night and will be placed before a District Magistrate.

The cases of other arrested office-bearers of the Talcher Praja Mandal are under the consideration of the Orissa Government.—A. P.

TRIPURI CONGRESS BUDGET

Reception Committee Expects A Lakh Surplus

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 16.

The Tripuri Congress Reception Committee which met to-night under the presidency of Seth Govind Das, Chairman, approved of the provisional budget with Rs. three lakhs approximate income against Rs. two lakhs expenses and decided to name the Congress nagar after the late Vishnudar Shukla, the forerunner of political consciousness in Mahakoshal as Vishnudarnagar and the main gate after Shukla's trusted colleague and Lokmanya Tilak's staunch follower late Madhavarao Sapre as Sapredwar.

The Committee also resolved to take the Rashtrapati in a chariot drawn by six elephants and to decorate the Congress Nagar in the traditions of the celebrated Tripuri art.—United Press.

CONGRESS NAGAR GETTING READY

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 16

The Congress Nagar is gradually taking shape in the sylvan surroundings of the Nerbudda valley and the site, which formerly dreary and desolate, is now humming with life and activity.

The first bloc of the delegates' huts is nearly completed while plans are being laid out for the exhibiton.

The main pandal, the bazar and other features. A hospital, with twelve beds, will be under the supervision of Dr. R. C. Rai and Dr V R Sen, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the medical relief Sub-Committee.

The site selected for Gandhiji and other distinguished leaders' huts commands a magnificent view.

Mahatmaji's hut will be constructed on a high embankment overlooking the Nerbudda.

Abdul Majid For Alexandria

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

The "United Press" understands that Dr. Abdul Majid has been appointed Trade Commissioner for India in Alexandria (Egypt).—United Press.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

OVERHAULING OF INDIAN CRICKET

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Before Major C. K. Nayudu left Bombay after the Pentangular Cricket Tournament he expressed the opinion that unless Indian Cricket was completely overhauled India would not be able to make a decent show against the M.C.C. team which would pay a visit to this country in 1939-40. That is the feeling of most people concerned with the game. I have voiced this feeling through these columns on several occasions during the last few years. Unfortunately, the Powers-that-be in their superior wisdom have refused to take cognisance of it. Consequently, things have gone from bad to worse. A complete overhauling is urgently called for if India is to put up a creditable fight not only against the M.C.C. next year but against all teams, either at home or abroad, in the future

PLAYING THE GAME

Apart from the question of fighting foreign teams on level terms there is another important factor which needs our best consideration and, that is, playing the game on all occasions. It is the natural desire of every team and every country to win always. Everybody is trying to reach the top of the world and those who have attained that position are making every effort to remain there. There is nothing wrong about this friendly rivalry and struggle. On the other hand, such rivalry and competition are desirable in the best interests of the game itself. They enrich it. But that is not the be-all and end-all of cricket. It is played to ennoble human nature and, build up strong character, as much as to provide recreation for all those who participate in it, either as player or spectator. If a match does not bring forth these virtues, it is not cricket.

VITAL FACTOR

If cricket does not teach discipline and team-spirit, it does not teach anything at all. Teamwork is the very foundation of this game. Without it even the strongest side is bound to collapse against a comparatively weaker, but well-knit combination. The story of a bundle of hay tying up an elephant is an apt example of strength in unity. This is a lesson which needs to be brought home to every Indian player. The superiority complex with an air of indispensability which some of them have fondly cultivated, must be done away with once for all. It is the duty of the Board of Control for cricket in India and all other important cricket bodies in India to make every player, however great he may be, realise that nobody is indispensable to Indian cricket. It is then and then only the game will prosper in this country.

ACCUSATION UNFOUNDED

In this connexion I need to make my position quite clear, because some people have taken the pleasure of accusing me of encouraging indiscipline in the ranks—apparently in my enthusiasm for advocating the cause of C. K. Nayudu. The accusation will not bear the searchlight of facts. Taking the last instance for example when "C. K." was completely ignored—I am referring to the first "Test Match" against Lord Tennyson's team at Lahore—I wrote that the choice of V.M. Merchant as skipper would be welcomed by all. I even cordially supported the Jam Saheb's plea for encouraging the youth of the country. I took up my cudgles against the Board of Control only, when their Selectors heaped studied insults on the devoted head of the Doyen of Indian Cricket. The pages of the "Chronicle" will fully bear out my statement.

HIGH MISSION

I am ever ready to support any move which promises to advance the cause of Indian Cricket—or for the matter of that, any sport which will build up and strengthen the physique and character of the Indian masses. I look for favour from no quarters, nor fear anybody. Above all, I bear no personal grudge or malice against any individual, whether high or low. Therefore my criticisms are always frank and candid. They are not meant to flatter anybody which most people crave for, nor do they unduly or unjustifiably condemn anybody which everybody hates. However that may be the fact remains that mistakes have to be pointed out always, if we desire any improvement therein. Few people care to take the odium upon themselves, for fear of losing their popularity. But only those who have a mission in life, are undeterred by its loss.

BOARD OF CONTROL'S DUTY

I am afraid I have digressed a lot from my original theme. But it was necessary to clear up any misunderstanding which still persists in the minds of certain people. Now I repeat that the Board of Control should take up a bold stand in their dealings with the players. Too much latitude or weakness has been shown to them which has vitiated the body politic of Indian Cricket. They must now take courage in both hands and deal even-handed justice to all and sundry. They must not allow any Prince or bureaucratic official to interfere with their administration. Nor should they be swayed by personal, communal or provincial consideration while carrying out their duties. Only when they place the interest of Indian Cricket above every thing else, they will succeed in attaining their objective. My advice may appear pontifical to some. But those who have studied the maladministration of the Board of Control during the last few years, will agree that it is neither ill-directed nor undeserved.

PROPER SELECTORS

I hope the Board of Control and the provincial associations as well as those organisations like the Bombay Pentangular Committee who manage big Tournaments, will take a lesson from the past and put their houses in order as early as possible. The most important thing which they are called upon to do is to choose their Selection Committees. They must select only such persons as are not only above [illegible], of communal bias but can spare the time to study the players who are likely to represent their organisations, country or province, in advance. The Committee should not have less than three members and not more than five, including the captain. In this connection I would refer to the anomaly which exists in the Hindu Selection Committee it appears that their captain has no hand in the composition of the team which is to lead in the field! No wonder that he finds some misfits and deficiencies which he cannot make up easily.

COACHING

Lastly, a suggestion has been made that several coaches should be imported from abroad preferably from England to train our players. Nobody under-rates the value of coaching at the hands of trained experts. But I think too much importance is being placed on this aspect of the question. The Indian Cricketers of the highest calibre have risen to their present position with very little aid from foreign coaches. In batting and bowling they have mastered their technique and art by their own individual efforts. What they need is experience so that they may make the best use of their talents. The department in which they appear to be most deficient to-day is fielding. Surely they do not need foreign coaches at prohibitive expense to teach them the art of catching and ground fielding! There have been brilliant fielders in this country in the past and there are still many at present. What is needed is a high premium on this department. Every player must be upto the mark.

Sjt. Balipa Narayan Bhagwat (garlanded), with his company of Yakshagana artists [illegible] Kanara, at the "At-Home" given by the Karnatak Friends' Union, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Shanker Rao.

SHIVA MANDIR SATYAGRAHA

Delhi Raids, Arrests And Convictions

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

The police raided this morning the office of the Shiva Mandir Raksha Committee in Naisarak and arrested Chaudhuri Chunisigh, seventh dictator, and another person under sections 188 and 109, I. P. C.

A number of raids were made at about midnight yesterday by the police, who have taken to custody three persons including Lala Bishan Swarup, Lala Hari Harischandra Munim and Chaudhuri Ramswarup under sections 188 and 109, I. P. C., for defiance of the order promulgated under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Besides five volunteers of the Shiva Mandir Raksha Committee, three others were arrested yesterday under Section 34 of the Police rules.

Eight volunteers who were arrested on Tuesday last were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and five others to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

CENTRAL

Daily: 5, 8, 10-45 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 2 p. m.

PRABHAT'S

Top-line Social

"MY SON"

Remember, Its Prabhat's!

Out to Capture The THRONE

Witness the THRILLING Finale of the VILLAINOUS— SARDAR'S Intrigues!

'DOUBLE CROSS'

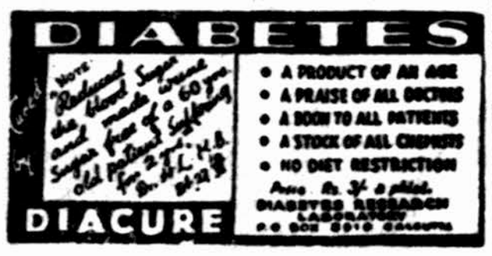
BHAVNANI'S Life-Thriller. Starring Screen's Sweet-Heart: BIMLA KUMARI

DAILY: 5-15, 6 & 10-45 P.M.
Fri., Sat. & Sundays: Matinees: 2-30 P.M.

4th Glorious WEEK

SUPER

CINEMA: NEW CHARNI RD.



Sole distributors for Bombay.
INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.,
Manhar Bldg., Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the woman. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE:—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

MY CONTACT WITH RABINDRANATH TAGORE

By RADHA —CARTOONIST

It's, indeed, funny that the biggest men in the land, however great and far known their fame may be, cannot, on a given occasion, summon up their senses to a point of concentrated alertness and size up an existing danger. Bred amidst aristocratic surroundings, accustomed to aristocratic ways, not given to be addressed by others at odd hours, these highly placed people do not have the imagination enough to realize the dangerous position one may be in when that man appeals to him at such a juncture.

It was my lot to be placed in such a position, with my life at the end of a thread, death staring me in my face, hanging on to the hand rail of a swerving railway carriage, standing on the six-inch breadth of a railway foot-board, as the train rushed on its metals at forty miles an hour. It was in this situation that I found myself when I appealed to the occupant

of the compartment to unbolt the door of the compartment and let me in and save my life. And, the occupant of the compartment was, —Rabindranath Tagore."

Tagore was "en route" to South America via Colombo and was occupying a first class coupe compartment in the Ceylon Boat Mail due to start from the railway terminus at Madras. The next compartment to his, a second class coupe, nearer the engine, was occupied by me and some members of my family. In due course the train steamed out and after a non-stop run of an hour pulled up at Chingleput Junction. Getting out to stretch my legs, I was walking along the platform when, without my noticing the fact, the train moved and began gathering speed.

I raced to my compartment, failed to catch the handle-bar and "just managed' to catch the handle bar of the next compartment and stepped on to the foot-board. By the time I secured a safe hold and got back my senses, the train was well away from the station platform and was clanging over the points. The speed was getting accelerated. The train was negotiating curves, culverts and my frail body was in turn being pulled out and thrown back against the sides of the carriage. Every time the train negotiated a curve the handle bar, my only hold between life and death, was almost jerked out of my hand To continue standing there for another hour ere the train pulled up at its next stop was unthinkable. I had to get into the compartment and into safety.

I looked in through the window. On the only lower berth, on a fine silk bed lay the serenely sleeping form of Rabindranath Tagore. The clanging of flying wheels on metals, the jingling of the couplings, the creaking of metal parts, above all, the awful rush through atmosphere , produced an indescribable din and noise. I shouted at the top of my voice to Tagore to open the door. He continued his sleep undisturbed. After persistently shouting for some time, he got up and moving up a little, said "I don't give interviews at this hour!" (The time was 9/30 p.m. at night.) I shouted back "I am not a newspaper reporter seeking interviews, but a passenger who has missed his compartment. I am in the next one. I am hanging on for very life here. Please open the door and let me in before I am blown off!"

Tagore was not perturbed and though he saw me out in the dark hanging on, still, he could not get himself to realize the danger I was in. The danger was very great. Every minute my life was threatened. And added to this, the train began to cross a covered-in girder bridge. The reverberating echo of metal upon metal, every sound of the train magnified in volume, the eerie screech of the engine's whistle ,was driving me mad. If this situation continued, I was sure to lose hold of myself resulting in my being hurtled to my death. I shouted to Tagore again and again He heeded me not, but mumbling something more, coolly gathered his silken sheets around him and lay back, to go to sleep once again.

My blood began to boil. The first instinct of man, self-preservation, asserted itself over me. I forgot that I was talking to a world famous poet, an eminent, cultural ambassador of India, but only remembered the 'man' before. All the hero-worship that had accumulated in me of Tagore, accumulated since my schoolboy days, dwindled away. A volcano burst in me and erupted. I shouted back with all my might. I put my head into the open window: 'Have you no human instinct in you, Babuji? Here I am hanging between life and death and you ignore my appeal! Open the door and let me in! I am not a dacoit or a thug! Have you no pity? Have you no children? If I die, what would you be in the eyes of God? Will not my blood be on you? During your future railway journeys do you want to be haunted by my ghost? For God's sake get up and open the door! What is the use of your international fame and grey beard, if you allow me to go to my death before your eyes! Get, up! Get up! I can't hold on any longer."

Oh, I said words which I would never dare use in other circumstances. But here the self-preserving instinct in me was speaking And that not to Tagore but to one of mankind.

In the upper berth Tagore's Secretary was sleeping. He put his head over suddenly, took in the situation at a glance jumped down and immediately Tagore also woke up and sat up moving a little away. The Secretary opened the door and let me in with great difficulty and bolted the door. I sat down on one end of the bed. The Secretary went back up to his bed. Tagore was sitting still. The excitement of the realization that I had had a new baptism of life was too much for me!

After some time I told Tagore that he may stretch himself and that I would sit in as little space as possible till the next halt. He said "that does not matter you be comfortable. I can sit up." When the train drew up at the next station, I thanked Tagore and his Secretary and went back to my compartment and my people.

(I am sure under similar circumstances any third class passenger would have at-once realized the danger I was in and took me into safety.) The next morning at another station I approached Rabindranath Tagore. Before I could open my mouth Tagore began to speak and kept on speaking for some minutes about South India and its beauty and such like things and did not give me a chance to speak of the night before. I also thought it best to forget the incident of the night taking the hint from him.

Gentlemen forget delicate things!

LATHI CHARGE AT RAJNANDGAON

Five Congress Workers Arrested

NAGPUR, Dec. 16.

The State police made a lathi charge and dispersed a huge crowd of strikers and their sympathisers, who are alleged to have indulged in violent demonstrations, yesterday near the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills at Rajnandgaon, according to a report received here.

After a prolonged deadlock the mills resumed working on December 12 but large sections of workers are adamant and are refusing to join till their grievances are satisfactorily settled.

These strikers staged a demonstration near the mill gates yesterday demanding redress of their grievances. The police dispersed the crowd by a lathi charge, and a number of persons including, some women, it is stated, were injured.

Following this disturbance the Mills were again closed down by an order issued by the State authorities with a view to avoiding further disturbances. A "hartal" was observed in the town yesterday.

It appears that the incidents of yesterday were a sequel to picketing by the strikers at the Mill gates to prevent loyal workers from going to work, which continued for the last three days.

The closure of the Mills again has resulted in nearly 3,500 men being rendered idle.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Meanwhile the State Congress activities at Rajnandgaon are being continued. Five Congress volunteers were stopped by police, when they were proceeding to offer Satyagraha, near the Lalbaug Palace, the residence of the Ruling Chief, yesterday. Two were arrested on a charge of making seditious speeches, while three others are being prosecuted under the Police Act.

The volunteers, it is reported, desired to bring to the notice of the Ruling Chief the demands of the State subjects, including the removal of the ban on political meetings.—A. P.

JUDGE REFUSES TO REFER CASE TO H. C.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Accepting and agreeing with the unanimous verdict of not guilty of the jury Mr. K. C. Das Gupta, Additional Sessions Judge at Alipore acquitted Ajit Kumar Bardhan, an ex-student of a Calcutta college of the charge of attempt on the life of Sergeant Major W. J. Borragan with a knife while the latter was travelling in Up Darjeeling Mail, on August 7, 1938.

Bardhan, who was also charged, with causing grievous hurt to the Sergeant Major was found 'not guilty' by a majority verdict of the Jury and the judge accepted the verdict and acquitted him.

The Public Prosecutor urged for a reference to the High Court of the verdict as in his opinion it was perverse. The judge refused to refer the case to the High Court, as in his opinion the unanimous and majority verdicts were not perverse.—A. P.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 17.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. today:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	78	38	—	—	—0.2
Amraoti	—	56	—	—	—0.8
Akola	84	46	—	—	—0.7
Ahmedabad	91	58	—	—	—0.2
Ambala	76	38	—	—	—0.5
Allahabad	76	44	—	—	—0.5
BOMBAY	88	67	—	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore	88	59	—	0.1	—3.2
Bhopal	80	43	—	—	—
Baroda	90	44	—	—	—
Belgaum	83	54	—	1.1	—0.8
Bijapur	83	50	—	0.1	—1.2
Bhavnagar	86	55	—	—	—0.1
Cawnpore	79	46	—	—	—0.5
Calicut	91	75	—	1.4	—4.5
Colombo	88	74	T	5.7	—9.9
Cochin	90	77	—	6.4	—1.4
Dehra Dun	72	43	—	0.1	—0.7
Delhi	76	42	—	—	—0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	48	—	—	—1.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	86	50	—	—	—0.1
Indore	80	44	—	—	—0.5
Jhansi	80	46	—	—	—0.3
Jubbulpore	79	49	—	—	—0.7
Jaipur	79	45	—	—	—0.2
Karwar	91	66	—	1.8	—0.2
Karachi	78	60	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	59	48	0.1	4.7	—6.7
Khandwa	86	42	—	—	—0.7
Lucknow	74	43	—	—	—0.3
Multan	79	45	—	—	—0.2
Mysore	85	64	—	0.4	—2.5
Madras	82	68	—	2.6	—15.6
Marmagoa	90	69	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	86	46	—	0.1	—0.5
Mangalore	93	71	—	2.1	—1.3
Nagpur	83	50	—	—	—1.0
Patna	75	47	—	—	—0.3
Peshawar	68	41	—	0.1	—0.4
Poona	84	43	—	0.3	—0.8
Rangoon	93	71	—	9.9	+6.9
Ratnagiri	91	65	—	2.9	+2.0
Rajkot	90	52	—	—	—0.3
Sholapur	86	52	—	—	—1.3
Surat	92	56	—	—	—0.2
Trichinopoly	85	71	—	0.7	—6.3
Bangalore	88	59	—	0.1	—3.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.042 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.8 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.2 degrees 1.0 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 140 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-12-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 7790 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 23 hrs. 6 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday, the 16th December 1938.

NAGPUR.—The "United Press" understands that the budget session of the C. P. Assembly will commence on March 15 and last for 30 days. Ten days will be allotted for non-official business in the budget session.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

12-0 noon Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-5 Amirbai Karnataki. 12-25 Which One? 12-32 Sawai Gandharv. 1-0 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6-0 Musical Volley Ball: 1. 6-10 Master Iqbal: Ghazal. 6-20 Purva-Kalyan. 6-30 Vinayak Rao Harshe. 6-50 Jaltarang Solo. 7-0 Master Iqbal: Ghazal. 7-10 Umar Khan. 7-20 Selected Thumris. 7-30 Gat Tora on the Tabla. 7-35 Vinayak Rao Harshe. 8-0 Short Story of the Day (In Gujarati) By Jayachandra Seth. 8-15 Bombay Radio Orchestra: A Film Dhun. 8-25 Amirbai Karnataki. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Listeners' Letters by B. Lister. 9-30 News. 9-50 Week in Sport by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-5 Amirbai Karnataki. 10-15 Bits from the Hits. 10-22 Sawai Gandharv. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

3-30 to 4-30 as in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

p.m.

6-0 to 6-30 as in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 to 11-0 as in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

6-0 H. H. Chughtai and his Orchestra. 8-10 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 8-30 Asad Ali Khan. 8-55 Ghulam Sabiri. 9-5 Shamshadbai. 9-30 For Young Listeners.

12-0 noon From Silver Screen.

1-0 World Famous Artists. 6-0 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Kumari Jog Maya Mukerjee. 6-25 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 6-40 Asad Ali Khan. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Shah Baghlol aur Bibi Tiddi by Mohammad Hasan Dastango. 8-10 Shamshadbai. 8-30 Letters from Listeners Overseas. 8-45 Their Own Choice. 9-50 V U D Trio. 10-0 Eileen Leete: Soprano. 10-20 Leo Bajtek: Violin. 10-35 Ezio Neri: 'Cello. 9-50 VUD Trio. 10-0 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2 p.m. as in Delhi I.

6 48 metres (4.960 kc|s)

6-0 to 6-10 as in Delhi I. 6-10 Shamshadbai. 6-30 Ghulam Sabiri. 6-45 Kumari Jog Maya Mukerjee. 7-0 Duets from Theatreland. 7-15 Asad Ali Khan. 7-35 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 8-0 to 9-45 as in Delhi I. 9-50 Sitar Recital by Haider Husain. 10-0 Gokal ki Sham. A musical feature. 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc|s)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. as in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6-0 to 7-0 as in Delhi. I.

7-0 to 8-0 as in Delhi II.

8-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi I.

CALLING ALL OWNERS OF RADIO SETS!

It will interest Bombay Radio owners to know that they can save on their electric bill to the extent of three annas per unit by working Radio Sets on the one anna per unit current, writes the secretary of the All-India Radio Merchants' Association, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.

AMRITA
means
DOCTOR IN POCKET
Best for all aches and pains, external and internal.
Ask for free literature.
Price -|4|-; -|8|-; 1|-.
P. WALLACE INDUSTRIES,
21—61, Worli, BOMBAY 18.

HOROSCOPE

Detailed, for 1 year (in English) by the Malayalee Astrologer recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin. Rs 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs 15/- Five questions about your future Re. 1/6. Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs 25/-; Postage extra. Specify profession; and time, place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.
Prof. KOCHUPARET,
P.O. Kottayam, Travancore.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

Sole Distributors:—
BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPRASAD
336 A, Kalbadevi Road, 1st Floor,
BOMBAY 2.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Gipsy Jack Wins Western India Cup

BRACE RIDES FOUR WINNERS

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

At Mahaluxmi yesterday, Jack Brace, recently returned from Calcutta, was in great form, riding John Wilkes, Manik Prasad, Husn Ara and Pressman to victory.

The racing was of a refreshingly high order, such events as the Western India Cup, the Idar Cup and the Stewards lending the programme the distinction of a Big Meeting fixture.

Gipsy Jack recorded the best performance of his career when winning the Western India Cup from smart opposition. The Irish bred son of Le Prodige had the services of Tom Burn who is perhaps the soundest horseman in India to-day. A 4-1 chance he left his field standing when called for an effort and won easily by two lengths from My Billy. The much improved Bachelor's Bard was in the lesser placing. Very confidently supported His Lordship was a poor fourth. He lost ground when forced wide around the turn but he would not have won in any case.

FAVOURITE NARROWLY BEATEN

Seven runners paraded for the Idar Cup. Miss Lena and Pompeian shared favouritism, but they encountered one better in the field. Very capably ridden by Brace Mr. Subbarrow's filly beat the Kashmir owned Pompeian in a thrilling finish. Slowly away and brushed into the lead, Pompeian had little reserve left to stay the challenge of Husn Ara but he was a gallant loser. Miss Lena could not cope with her big weight and was hard ridden into third place.

Installed favourite in the Stewards Cup Come Up did little to justify a ready backing. While Rough Sea was well fancied few people expected him to win in the ready manner he did. Ridden from behind the Son of Truculent ran over the opposition when called for an effort. The place getters were Cymro and Levant, the last named shaping like a winner for over a mile. Mademoiselle Eileen who figured prominently just missed a minor placing.

There was a close finish to the Craven Stakes which saw Mrs. A. Svamvur's smart sprinter repeat a recent success. Running his race out with great determination the Asterns gelding cleverly handled by W. Evans, got home a neck in front of Goolash with Cash third a further half length away. Best backed here Shipstall disappointed and Toltec also very considerably supported failed to figure on the map, though he was well in the fighting until a furlong from home.

A WINNER AT LAST

Consistency had its due reward when Bahar Neel won the Stetchworth Plate in fine style from Buknar and Nur Jehan. Imamdin's grey had been knocking at the door for several seasons, but had never succeeded in catching the judge's eye. Ridden by Kassim Hassan, he accounted for smart opposition yesterday for among the beaten were such useful performers as Prince Hilal, Fadilhat al Hawa, Violence, Iraq Bahadur and Golden Ticket. Prince Hilal was always shaping like a winner for six furlongs but he tired appreciably and is obviously feeling the effects of the hard racing he has had.

The Peacock Blue and Gold Jacket of Mr. Eve had a turn when Pressman obliged in the Bathurst Plate. The grey son of Prestissimo who had failed backers in his last essay, scored at the expense of the favourite Affinity after a great struggle. Raymond's gelding had poor sort of luck through the race and met with some interference below the distance. But for this check he should have won comfortably. Miss Potiphar ran up to four and was in the money.

EXCITING FINISH

Run in three divisions the Bushire Plate occasioned much excitement. Hashim brought off a 27-1 shot in Division I, beating Star of Kashmir, Lovely One and several others. In so doing he stepped up on any four previously shown. Mr. Sion Nessim's John Wilkes, first market choice in division II had to put his best foot forward to beat Fil al Iraq. Vigorously handled by Jack Brace he just scrambled home by a head. Dahman Fadhil made a promising debut. Recovering from a bad stumble at the head of the straight he came on again to fill a minor placing.

A great finish for Division III saw Manik Prasad and Assaf Mohmud pass the post so closely locked together that the judge failed to separate them. A dead-heat was popular verdict. The Kolhapur owned Misbah al Muluk started the favourite, but the best he could do was to finish third two lengths behind the dead-heating pair.

The sport was marred by two accidents which involved three jockeys. Yussuf Mahomed and Shamrao Gaikwad came down in the first race and popular Arab jockey Obaid was heavily thrown off Gordon in the race for the Stewards Cup. Fortunately none of these riders was seriously hurt, Obaid escaped with a shaking and should be fit enough to ride next week.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. I Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs 250

For Arabs in Class III.

W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. P. R. Kering's HASHIM 8-0 Rama Vithal 1

Mr. Abdul Aziz Zawri's STAR OF KASHMIR 8-7, N. Dawood 2

Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's LOVELY ONE 8-7, K Sheriff 3

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's SMALL DIAMOND 8-0, Fitzgerald 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 25secs.

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 273 for win, Rs. 66, Rs. 40 and Rs. 66 for places.

Favourite: Kolhapur Bracket.

Winner trained by Imamdin.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE Div. II Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs 250

For Arabs in Class III.

W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's JOHN WILKES 8-0, cd. 8-1, Brace 1

Messrs. J. D. Banatwalla & K. T. Sampat's FIL AL IRAQ 8-13, Selby 2

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN FADHIL 8-13 Obaid 3

Mr. Jarulia bin Talib's AMNAWAR 8-0, Evans 4

Won by head, 1-1|2 lengths, neck.

Time: 1min. 25secs.

Not Run:—Sultan Pasha 8-0 and Saif al Saud 8-7.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourite: John Wilkes.

Winner trained by owner.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. III. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938 once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Saleh Hassan's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-7, Whiteside ... 1*

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's MANIK PRASAD 8-6, Brace 1*

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MISBAH AL MULUK 9-2, Cook 3

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BON JOUR 9-2, Selby 4

*Dead heat.

Won by Dead heat, 2 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 23-4|5secs.

Not Run:—Watch Maker II 9-3 and Sayid 8-13.

Tote paid Rs. 22 for win on Assaf Mahmud, Rs. 23 for win on Manik Prasad, Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite: Misbah al Muluk.

Winners trained by K. H. Irani and M. C. Patel

THE IDAR GOLD CUP. Distance—7 Furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 7,500 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,300; Third Rs. 700, and 10 p.c. in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner.

For Indian Horses 3 years old only at the time of starting.

W. A. raised 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners, once 7 lbs. oftener 14 lbs.

Mr. G. Subbarow's HUSN ARA 9-4, Brace 1

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's POMPEIAN 8-11 Whiteside 2

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA 9-4, Cook 3

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOMTIT 9-4, Maxwell 4

Won by head, 4 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time:—1min. 30-2|5secs.

Not Run:—King's Wine 8-4 and Redouble 8-4.

Tote paid Rs. 89 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE STETCHWORTH PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 7-10, K. Hasan 1

Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's BUKNAR 8-0, Whiteside 2

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 7-8 Mahomed Khan 3

Mr. P. R. Mehta's FAIR PLAY 7-6, Orme 4

All Ran.

Won by 1 length, 1-1|4 length. short-head.

Time:—1 min. 36 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 254 for win, and Rs. 38, Rs. 34 and Rs. 54 for places.

Winner trained by Imamdin.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's PRESSMAN 8-5, Brace 1

Mr. Gemini's AFFINITY 7-12 cd. 7-13, Evans 2

Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's MISS POTIPHAR 8-10, Burn 3

Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE 9-2, Obaid 4

Not Run; King Wallace 7-9.

Won by 1|2 length, 4 lengths, neck.

Tote paid Rs. 68 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 19 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE STEWARD'S CUP. Distance—1¼ Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 5,800; from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROUGH SEA 9-0, Selby 1

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's CYMRO 9-0, Hutchins 2

Mr. Manton's LEVANT 9-0, Whiteside 3

Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN 8-4, Marrable 4

Not Run: Rockaway 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 69 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 93 and Rs. 42 for places.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 27,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000; Second Rs. 5,000; Third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 8-1, Burn 1

Mr. M. N. Billimoria's MY BILLY 8-1, Field 2

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 7-11, Evans 3

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP 8-8, Rook .. 4

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 33 and Rs. 52 for places.

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,350; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO 8-9, Evans 1

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's GOOLASH 8-9, Hutchins 2

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH 8-0, Cook 3

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 7-7, Meekings 4

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 93 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 43 and Rs. 41 for places.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE

Representatives Of Arab States

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO. (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that His Majesty King Ibn Suad of Sudia Arabia will be represented at the forthcoming Palestine Conference in London by his second son, Emir Faisal, Governor of Mecca, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is learnt also that Emir Abdulla of Trans-Jordan will proceed to London to participate in the Conference, accompanied by his Foreign Minister and the Legal Adviser of the State. Prince Saiful-Islam Hussain, second son of the Imam of Yemen, most probably will sail for London to represent his father in the Conference. The Yemen Foreign Minister and two secretaries will accompany the Prince.

In accordance with the invitation accepted by Egypt to participate in the Conference, it is gathered that Hassan Nashat Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador in London, will represent the Egyptian Government in the Conference.

MEETING ON STATE FRONTIER!

Shankerrao Deo Explains Movement For Democratic Rights

MIRAJ, Dec. 17.

Five thousand peasants thronged near Ambo Ankali Bridge, a place on the frontier of Kolhapur, to hear Shankarrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, on 16th instant, when he exhorted them to carry on their struggle heroically. He explained the nature of the struggle for democratic rights and assured them that the State authorities will have to bend before their solidarity. Some agents-provocateurs tried to create disturbance but they were shouted. Then they tried to distribute pamphlets bearing signatures of some Harijan leaders. That attempt too foiled. Thereafter, they left the place and the meeting was carried on successfully.

Earlier Mr. Bagal from Kolhapur who is leading this struggle declared the Ankali volunteer camp open. Great enthusiasm prevails among workers and peasantry and soon significant developments are expected.

HON. MR. MORARJI DESAI AT SHOLAPUR

Receives Address From City Municipality

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 17.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, arrived here this morning, and was received by Mr. Lambrick, at the station. A civic address was presented to the Minister by the City Municipality in Bhagwat Chitra Mandir. The Minister then visited Haribhai Devakaran High School and motored to Mulegaon for inspecting the Dry Farming Research Station there.

He then met several Congressmen and held conversations. In the afternoon he visited the poultry farms at Shelgi village and on his return, hoisted the Tricolour Flag on the District Local Board buildings

Later, Mr. Desai attended an At-Home given by the District Co-operative Bank and then visited the Khadi Bhandar.—A. P.

MAULANA AZAD POSTPONES DEPARTURE

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was to have proceeded to-night for Patna, postponed his departure after consultation with Mr. Birla and the Hon. Mr. Sarkar. It is reliably understood that Hon. Mr. Nailini Ranjan Sarkar, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. G. D. Birla are interviewing Gandhiji to-morrow afternoon, when questions relating to Bengal, with particular reference to the Ministerial question, are expected to be discussed.

All leaders are leaving by to-morrow's Bombay Mail for seeing Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal and other leaders at Bombay.—A. P.

Leaders Leave Wardha

WARDHA, Dec. 16.

It appears that the Hon. N. R. Sarkar, Finance Minister of Bengal, after meeting Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon will accompany Sjt. G. D. Birla to Bombay on Saturady evening to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Maulana Abul Kalam Asad leaves to-morrow for Patna.

Acharya Kripalani after reaching Bombay will visit Jubbulpore to inspect the Tripura session arrangements.—United Press.

PUNTER—ARDESHIR DEFAMATION SUIT

Apology Of Publisher Accepted

"The Punter v. Ardeshir" Defamation suit which promised to be a "cause celebre" has been happily settled out of court, Mr A. C. Ardeshir having accepted the apology of Mr. G. A. Kashmeri, the Publisher of "The Punter"

The following is the text of the apology:—

"There have appeared from time to time in several issues of the "Punter" criticisms published by me directed against Mr. A. C. Ardeshir in his capacity as a Steward a member of the Committee of the Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., and as an owner of race horses. At the time when these criticisms were published I believed honestly that the information which I received from several sources and on which these criticisms were based was reliable and well-founded.

In consequence of these publications Mr. Ardeshir filed in the High Court of Bombay a suit claiming inter alia Rs. 50,000 as damages for defamation

As a result of my inquiries I now feel bound to state in fairness to Mr. Ardeshir that the alleged facts on which my criticisms against him were based turned out to be untrue.

I hereby withdraw every word published by me which in any reflects on Mr. Ardeshir's character and offer him a genuine expression of my regret for having made any statements which reflected on him as a Steward as a member of the Committee of the Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. or as an owner of race horses. I have no hesitation now in admitting that there never was any foundation for any of such statements. I am obliged to Mr. Ardeshir for his consideration in accepting the above apology which I make freely and without reservation and for his willingness to accept it and to have the suit filed by him against me dismissed by consent. He is at liberty to make any use of this apology which he may think it."

The Printer of the "Punter Sporting Journal," the 2nd Defendant in the suit, referred to in the above apology has by his Written Statement filed in that suit, unreservedly withdrawn any imputation contained in the publications against Mr. A. C. Ardeshir referred to in the plaint and expressed his sincere and unqualified regret to Mr. Ardeshir for the said publications. This apology to Mr. A. C. Ardeshir has now accepted.

"Filmindia" To Entertain Satyamurti

To meet Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., (Central) and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, the Editor and Directors of the "Filmindia" are giving a lunch at Greens at 1 p. m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. Satyamurti is the President-designate of the Silver Jubilee Congress of the Motion Picture Society.

GAEKWAR'S HEALTH

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will go to Bombay and stay there for a week. H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar's health is improving, and it is learnt that His Highness will come to Baroda in last week of December.

"When Alice went to the Wonderland She was not thrilled as much as Bombay's Public was at the

IT'S SO ABSOLUTELY SENSATIONAL!

HAVE-A-HEART

FETE AND EXHIBITION

Yesterday:

HAVE-A-HEART

FETE & EXHIBITION

OPEN DAILY

From 5 P. M. To 12 MIDNIGHT

ADMISSION

For Adults: 0-8-0

For Children 0-4-0

PLACE

Reclamation Ground, Opp: CRICKET CLUB of INDIA, Near Churchgate Station.

FREE ATTRACTIONS:

★ GLOBE OF DEATH
★ SMOKE DIVE
★ FIRE DIVE
★ HIGH TRAPEZE
★ HANGING TRAPEZE
★ HIGH POLE ACT

etc., etc., etc.,

THERE'S RECREATION
THERE'S INSTRUCTION
THERE'S FUN, FROLIC
THERE'S THE REAL KICK OF JOY!

HAVE-A-HEART

Have the Time of a Life Time!

N.B.:
B. B. & C. I. Railway Train Service Available *After the show.*

Communal Question And Vidya Mandir Scheme

Moulana A. K. Azad And Mr. Mehtab Hold Discussions With Mahatmaji

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 17.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab interviewed Gandhiji at Shegaon for three hours, to-day, when the former discussed, it is understood, the Hindu-Muslim question and the Muslim opposition to the Vidya Mandir scheme. Mr. Mehtab also spoke to Gandhiji about Orissa States affairs in the light of the Working Committee's recent resolution.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is leaving to-night for Patna for attending the Hindustani Committee of the Bihar Government, while Mr. Mehtab will leave to-morrow morning.—A. P.

N. R. Sarkar For Wardha

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister, Bengal, left for Wardha by this evening's Nagpur Mail. He is expected to return to Calcutta on the 20th December.—A.P.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy To Meet Congress President

Mr. S. Satyamurty, who has been recently enrolled as a Senior Advocate of the Federal Court arrived in Bombay from Delhi on Saturday. He will spend five days here before his departure for Madras on Wednesday. Mr. Satyamurty will be meeting Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and some of the Ministers during his stay here.

SIR C. P. R. AYYAR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, the Dewan of Travancore, is leaving Delhi, this evening for Calcutta.—A.P.

PARIS.—The projected Atlantic Mediterranean Canal is not under consideration at present according to a Minister of Public Works announcement

National Planning Committee Starts Work

Subhas Clears Misunderstandings In Opening Speech

LINK INDUSTRY WITH NATIONAL MOVEMENT, SAYS JAWAHAR

A VENTURE THAT MAY CHANGE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY, WAS SET GOING BY BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, WHEN HE INAUGURATED THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE ON SATURDAY NOON, AT THE CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.

In inaugurating the Conference and requesting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to accept the responsibility of presiding over the deliberations of the Committee, Subhas Babu made a survey of the special problems which the Committee had to face and removed certain misconceptions.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE, HE STATED, WAS NOT INTENDED TO SABOTAGE THE MOVEMENT FOR THE REVIVAL OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. HE SUGGESTED THAT THEY SHOULD CO-OPT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who made a short speech, pointed out that ANY KIND OF NATIONAL PLANNING WHICH WAS DIVORCED FROM THE RUSHING TORRENTS OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT WOULD LOSE TOUCH WITH LIVING REALITIES.

The most important thing to bear in mind, he said was the social objective behind the scheme of reconstruction.

Pandit Jawaharlal suggested that they should co-opt on the committee a representative of organised labour in this country, because he wanted labour to feel that it was vitally interested in the progress of the Industries in the Nation. There could be no industry without labour.

Prominent among those present were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, Madras, the Hon. Mr. C. J. Barucha, Minister for Industries, Central Provinces, and all the members of the National Planning Committee, with the exception of Dr. Meghnad Saha, who is lying ill at Calcutta.

The Government of Mysore was represented by Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao, Director of Industries and Commerce and the Government of Baroda was represented by Dr. K. G. Paghar.

Mr. Subhas Bose in the course of his speech said:—

I am happy to find that the National Planning Committee which came into existence as a result of the Industries Ministers' Conference at Delhi in October last is at last going to commence its labours.

During the last few weeks I have noticed an apprehension in certain quarters as to the possible effect of our efforts at Industrial Planning on the movement that has been going on since 1921 for the production of Khadi and the promotion of Cottage Industries under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association respectively. It may be remembered that at Delhi I made it perfectly clear in my opening speech that there was no inherent conflict between Cottage Industries and large-scale industries.

As a matter of fact, I divided industries into 3 classes—Cottage, medium-scale and large-scale industries—and I pleaded for a plan which would lay down the scope of each of these three classes.

In the National Planning Commission we have reserved a seat for a representative of the All-India Village Industries Association and a similar seat could also be arranged for in the National Planning Committee also. It would be doing us a grave injustice if it be urged or even apprehended that the promotors of the National Planning Commission want to sabotage the movement for the revival of Cottage Industries.

I may now add a few remarks on the relation between Cottage Industries and large-scale industries. Among large-scale industries, Mother Industries are the most important, because they aim at producing the means of production. They put into the hands of artisans necessary appliances and tools for facilitating quicker and cheaper production.

For example, if in the city of Benares we could supply electrically driven looms along with electrical power at the rate of 1/2 anna per unit, it would be possible for the artisans working in their own homes to twin out saris and embroidered cloth of different varieties at about five or six times the present rate of production and it would enable them to compete successfully with foreign imported goods of this description.

I shall now proceed to make a few observations with regard to the specific problems which the National Planning Committee will have to tackle. In the first place, the Committee should turn its attention to the Moher Industries that is those industries which make the other industries run successfully—such as the power industry, industries for the production of metals, heavy chemicals, machinery and tools, and communication indutries like railway, telegraph, telephone and radio.

CHEAP POWER

It is evident that the supply and availability of cheap power is a vital factor in the growth of industries. The extreme backwardness of power supply in this country may be gauged from the fact that in India the output of energy is only about 100 units per head per year—and most of it is derived from man power—while the corresponding figure in European countries is about 1800 units.

In the matter of electrical power, our backwardness will be evident from the fact that in India we have at present 7 units per head, while a backward country like Mexico has 96 units per head and Japan has about 500 units per head.

KEY INDUSTRIES

In developing this electrical power, the Government in our country have squandered money like water e.g., in the infamous Mandi scheme they have spent ten times as much as other countries have spent in similar efforts. I should add that not only is power comparatively undeveloped in India but the price of power is on the whole nearly four times that of other countries.

Enquiry should also be made into the manufacture of machinery, machine tools etc.

The other key industries into which we should enquire and report are fuel industry, metal production and heavy chemical industry.

Metals are absolutely essential in the modern age for the manufacture of all kinds of machineries. Metals may be divided into two categories—Ferrous and Non-ferrous (all metals except iron, like aluminium, copper tin, magnesium, lead, zinc and tungsten, etc.).

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

We should also investigate the essential chemicals which are now entirely controlled by foreign concerns. They include artificial fertilizers which are essential for agricultural prosperity, sulphuric acid, alkalies, bleaching materials and such chemicals as are necessary for the ceramic industries.

The last key industry to which I

(Continued on Page 37).

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (President) and Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister of Industry and Labour (Madras) and convener of the National Industries Planning Committee.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose inaugurating the National Industries Planning Commission at the Secretariat, Bombay on Saturday.

Let States People Achieve Freedom Through Their Own Exertions

Congress Watching Their Struggle With Sympathy, Says Bhulabhai

"The States' peoples should achieve their freedom through their own strength and sacrifice; otherwise their hard-won freedom will have no permanent duration. The Congress, though at present incapable of active participation in their struggle, is watching them with sympathy and interest."

Thus observed Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, addressing a meeting of about 6,000 people at Popatwadi, on Saturday night. It was organised by the B.P.C.C. to congratulate, Senapati Bapat, Miss Maniben Patel, Miss Mridula Sarabhai and others who had courted imprisonment, in Hyderabad, Rajkot and other States, by offering Satyagraha.

Mr. Desai, said that he had returned to Bombay for the first time in the last few months, after the various States' agitations had started, but he had kept in touch with the developments, and it was heartening to see the tremendous wave of enthusiasm that was sweeping over India in the cause of the States' peoples.

He said, that the Indian National Congress had passed various resolutions on the subject of the struggle within the States, and there were people who accused the Congress of heartlessly betraying the States' peoples who depended on their advanced support, and moral and material sympathy to forward their cause. But the recent resolution passed by the Working Committee clarified the doubts, and it was now recognised that it was in keeping with Congress principles to give all sympathy and moral support in the matter to the States' peoples, in their struggle for the achievement of responsible Government.

He said that just as British Imperialism existed amidst them because directly or indirectly, they co-operated in its perpetuation, so would the autocracy of Princes exist as long as there was some form of co-operation with them from their subjects. If the people of the States boycotted their rulers entirely and unanimously, and refused to co-operate with them in the perpetuation of despotism and autocracy, Responsible Government within the States would not be far off.

CONGRESS TO OPPOSE FEDERATION

The Indian National Congress, would oppose the inauguration of Federation for as long a time as the subjects of States did not achieve full responsible Government. It was unthinkable for the elected representatives of British India, and the nominees of the Princes, to meet in a common Federal Assembly. If the delegates to the Federal Assembly from the States were truly the representatives of the people, they would meet the representatives of the Provinces on a common ground, and the fight for the freedom of India would be accelerated.

Continuing, he said that the Congress was doing everything in its power for the attainment of its goal, and it was upto the States' subjects to show what they were capable of, and added to the united strength of the nation

He added that the recent history of India clearly gave the lie to the oft-repeated statement. That the awakening was confined to only British India, and congratulated the brave men and and martyrs, by courting persecution and imprisonment in the States.

Mr. Ganpati Shanker Desai, moved the following resolution:—

CONGRATULATIONS TO SATYAGRAHIS

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, while condemning the ruthless oppression and deprivation of the Civil Liberties of the people by the authorities in some Indian States, places on record its appreciation of the immense sacrifices of those fighting for the liberty of the Indian States' subjects and of their strict observance of the principle of truth and non-violence in their struggle, and conveys to them its sincere congratulations on their valiant stand in the cause of freedom."

Speeches were made by Messrs. Nagindas Master and others.

SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED IN STATE

Police Charge Crowd Injuring Fifteen Persons

NAGPUR, Dec. 17.

Thirteen persons are reported to have been injured yesterday in Rajnandgaon when the State Police charged a crowd of demonstrators near the Lalbaug Palace, the Ruler's residence. Three of them are reported to have sustained serious injuries.

Orders under Section 144 have been promulgated in the town prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons. Five State Congress volunteers were arrested near the palace yesterday, when they attempted to offer Satyagraha

Mr. Purshottam Jha, a landlord, was arrested on a charge of delivering a seditious speech at a meeting.

A deputation of citizens, which was to have waited on the ruler to submit the people's demands, did not see the rule, and it is now proposed to submit a written memorial containing the demands of the subjects

A Hartal to protest against the Durbar's alleged policy of repression was observed yesterday.—A.P.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

Subhas, Jawahar And Sardar To Speak

There will be a public meeting to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Azad Maidan, when Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will address.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside.

Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting and special enclosure will be reserved for the ladies. Volunteers are required to be present precisely at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in uniform.

SATYAMURTI TO SPEAK

Sjt. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Central Assembly, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The place of the meeting and the subject of the lecture will be announced later.

GORAKHPUR.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah has been invited to preside over the annual session of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League at Gorakhpur to be held on 23rd, 24th and 25th January 1939.

The first session of the U. P. Provincial Muslim Students Federation will be held in Gorakhpur on December 31 and will be presided over by the Bengal Premier, Mr. Fazlul Haq.—A. P.

National Planning Committee Starts Work

(Continued from Page

want to refer is the transport and communication industries which include Railways, Steam Navigation, electrical communication, radio, etc. At present the railways are controlled by the Railway Board which is entirely under European management and only a small quantity of railway goods is being manufactured in this country.

Jawahar's Speech

After taking the Chair, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that, being a professional politician, he was rather given to talking much. But he promised to restrain himself in view of the nature of the work before the Committee and learn to talk as little as necessary.

When he received a cable from the Congress President asking him to accept the chairmanship of the National Planning Commission which had been started by the Conference of Industries Ministers in Delhi, Pandit Nehru at first felt glad that the conference had set up such a comprehensive machinery to devise a scheme of National Planning, of which he had been dreaming for long. But its very comprehensive nature terrified him, because he feared that it might be a idealistic resolution without, perhaps, the will to refashion the whole social and economic life of India, as was implied by the resolution. He was also afraid of assuming the "terrific responsibility" of presiding over such a body.

After he came to India, he consulted his colleagues on the Congress Cabinet and had agreed to accept the position. But he did so under certain limitations of time and energy, because he was connected with various activities, and it would not be possible for him to cut himself off from these activities.

INDUSTRY & NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Proceeding Panditji pointed out that such an activity as the Committee was going to undertake, must have a certain background Though his mind was blank about any particular industry, his mind was full of the impersonal nature of industry. He was keenly alive to the social objective behind the scheme, and its relation to the vital national movement. The test of the vitality of a national movement was not its effect on political life only, but its effect on all aspects of national life. Any scheme of national planning should take account of objective and psychological realities. It must be in direct touch with the living bloom of national life Otherwise, it will be lost in the backwaters of individual industry and will fail to have a comprehensive idea of the whole scheme.

There were in that gathering members of the Working Committee of the Congress, scientists economists captains of industry and the representatives of the states of Mysore and Baroda. He welcomed them all. They were a mixed lot, and represented the various vital elements of national life.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION

One of the problems that confronted them was how to avoid conflict between large scale industries and cottage industries. There was no inherent conflict between them, and they would not clash, unless they were developed independently of each other without any co-ordination. He therefore endorsed the suggestion made by Subash Babu that they should coopt a representative of the All-India Village Industries Association.

He also suggested that they should coopt a representative of organised labour in this country. Perhaps, such a representative might not help in the work of national planning, but he would bring a certain outlook which would prove very helpful. Labour should see that the industry of the country was theirs and not that it belonged to somebody else, while they were themselves mere chattel. They must feel that they were being consulted not merely on labour conditions, but on all matters pertaining to industry. After all, there could be no industry without labour.

After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru finished his speech, the committee turned its attention to fixing certain preliminary matters relating to procedure, office, staff etc. This part of the Committees proceedings were not open to the press.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

At the conclusion of the first day's session of the National Planning Committee, the following official communique was issued:—

"The Planning Committee appointed two Sub-Committees to report by to-morrow on the budget, the office and secretariat of the Committee; the other Sub-Committee was to draw up the questionnaire which was to be issued to the various Provincial Governments, States and other public institutions concerned. This questionnaire will be considered by the full committee on Tuesday next. The Committee decided to authorise the Chairman to co-opt representatives of the All-India Village Industries Association and organised labour. The Committee will meet to-morrow at 12-30 noon to discuss certain general principles relating to industrial planning. This discussion will go on till Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday the questionnaire will be considered and the Committee will adjourn on Wednesday evening."

It is understood that Bombay will be the headquarters of the National Planning Committee.

Rush Of Passengers To Kathiawar

Due to heavy Christmas booking two 'planes of Air Services of India Ltd., left on Friday for Kathiawar with full complement of passengers, mails and freight and they returned the same evening with an equal load.

Forward bookings to and fro Kathiawar have also been made which have necessitated the Company to send out two or three of her 'planes for some days to come.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Better Sentiment In Local Wheat

DULL TRADING IN LINSEED

Cross Rate Steady

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The undertone in New York cotton continued steady but lower Liverpool restricted operations. Later, the market developed better tendency on less selling pressure and increased foreign demand.

EXCHANGES.

The Cross Rate ruled quietly steady with minor changes.

Franc remained steady without important movements.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

The local wheat market displayed some improvement on scattered enquiry, but the business was negligible.

Liverpool was depressed under the influence of lower overseas cables.

The trading in Linseed was quiet and uninteresting as there was nothing in news to stimulate interests.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Dec 17
Previous closing	8.17
To-day's opening	8.17
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.21
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Dec 17
Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.69
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	4.71
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938	Rs. 158-4
July August	Rs. 158-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 17

The New York cotton was quietly steady in the absence of any fresh incentive with lower Liverpool restricting operations. However the undertone continued steady.

The trading in March commenced at 8.17 i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade support while subsequently the market developed better tendency on less selling pressure and increased foreign demand with March finally closing at 8.21.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec 17

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 157-12 and then improved to Rs. 158-4. The closing quotation was Rs. 158-2 when American futures were four points higher

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 17

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (8.25/8.25) 8.18/8.17
March (8.23/8.23) 8.18/8.17
May (8.04/8.04) 7.97/7.96

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 17

American January (4.79) 4.72
American March (4.77) 4.71
Egyptian January (7.28) 7.19
Egyptian March (7.23) 7.14

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Dec 17

There were no Tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop December January (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 5/16 sellers

Dundee December (£22 sellers) £22 sellers.

Lightning December (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 17

Previous closing	4.66 3/4
To-day's opening	4.67 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 9/16

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 17

Previous closing	4.66.87
To-day's opening	4.66.81
To-day's closing	4.67.31

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 17

Previous closing	177.60
To-day's opening	177.59
To-day's closing	177.59

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 17

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.66.81 and continued quietly steady with minor changes.

Franc opened at 177.59 and remained steady with no important movements.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.252) 13.252
New York on Bombay (34.95) 34.87
Berlin on Bombay (86 7/8) 86 3/4
London on Milan (88.85) 88.75
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/8 nominal) 0-8 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-11
Silver (19 15/16d) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (15/16 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

RUBBER

Spot (8 paid and buyers) 8 buyers
Forward February (8 1/16 paid and value) 8 1/16 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay December January (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£11 sellers) £10 15/16
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£10 3/16 paid) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

London, Dec 16

Tin (£215 1/4 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £214 1/8 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Easier.

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 3/16 sellers) £15 buyers £15 1/16 sellers. Barely steady

Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £50) £49 to £50

Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Dec 17

The closing quotation for December is 55 3/8d. The previous close was 56 1/4d.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec 17

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"American speculative buying. Small offerings. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 17
Spot	(19 15/16) 20d+1/16
Forward	(19 5/16) 19 3/8d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 17

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-8 1/2) £7-8-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 17

SILVER			
Silver ready	50	15	0
Silver Posh	50	14	0
Silver Mah	50	13	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	37	4	6
Gold Posh	37	4	9
Gold Mah	37	5	0
Sovereign	23	12	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 17

Wheat January	4	7	3
Wheat May	3	7	0
Linseed May	5	2	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 17

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 53 3/4d. The market was depressed by lower overseas cables with traders generally holding off.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 16

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.64. The market was fairly active on scattered local buying but the business was small with the rate ruling at 0.64 1/8.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 17

3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper closed at Rs. 98/2 at 2 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 17

The Stock Exchange was closed for the day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 17

General Motors (dol 50 1/2) dol 49 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35) dol 34 7/8
U S Common New Stocks (dol 66) dol 64 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 115

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Highest Rate For Treasury Bills

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 17

On the Money Market owing to continued shortage of loanable capital from non-clearing institutions borrowers had to turn to clearing banks for short term loans. This with the seasonal currency demand has given little margin for bill purchases, a fact, of which discount brokers were quick to take advantage. This was partly responsible for the average rate of this week's treasury bills rising to over one pound per cent, which is the highest for long time.

Wall Street closed easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Howrahs Advance

CALCUTTA, Dec 17

Jutes: Steadier feeling ruled over this section in speculative counter. Howrah after opening at Rs. 49/11 recorded further advances as the day progressed but towards the close eased off slightly.

Coals: Quiet.

Teas: Neglected.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steels were again a shade easier to-day. Other speculative issues kept more or less unaltered.

Government securities were steady at lower levels.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 98/4; three per cent N. W. F. P. loan (1952) 98/9.

Banks: Ballygunge 107.

Coals: Burrakur Pref 137; Dhemo Main 13.

Jutes: Alliance pref 106; Auckland 156; Cheviot 150; Howrah 49/15; Kamarhatty 455; Orient 150.

Miscellaneous: Burmah Corporation 5/14; Indian Copper 2/2; Rhodesia Copper 1/6; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/13; Indian Iron and Steel 29/1; Steel Corpn 9/3; B I Corpn ordy 3/2; Dunlop Rubber ordy 15/14; Orient Paper 7/5 ct; Titaghur Paper B Ordy 14/10; Buland 14/4 c div; Carew and Co. old 11/10 ex div.

Debentures: Five and half per cent (1915/30/40) Dalhousie Property 99/8.—A P.

FOR RESTRICTION OF JUTE CULTIVATION

Bengal Govt. To Announce Their Decision Shortly

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The Associated Press understands that the question of introduction of a temporary measure for the compulsory restriction of the cultivation of jute in the province for next year is now engaging the serious attention of the Government of Bengal.

Long before the promulgation of the Jute Ordinance some members of the Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee have been, it is stated, urging upon the Government the necessity for the immediate introduction of such a measure as the final report of the Committee was not expected to be submitted before the end of March, 1939. Mr. J. B. Kindersley, the previous Chairman of the Committee, is also reported to have pressed the point with the Government. Since then the matter has been under consideration of the Government, and well informed circles believe that Government's decision on the question will be announced shortly.—A.P.

Plea For Equal Treatment To Wheat And Rice

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

Mr. K. Santhanam, M.L.A. (Central) who returned to Madras last evening from New Delhi, informs the 'Associated Press' that in the report of the proceedings of the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 12th instant, a mistake has crept in. "I did not ask for a duty on broken rice. I complained that when the duty of 12 annas on broken rice was imposed, our pleading that a similar duty should be imposed on paddy and whole rice was not listened to. I asked that the Government of India should protect the rice cultivators in the same way as they were protecting the cultivators of wheat. I asked for both wheat and paddy as much protection as is necessary to keep up the prices at a remunerative level."—A.P.

LUCKNOW:—The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee have circularised the District and City Congress Committees on the desirability of including among the delegates of the next session of the Congress suitable persons from among Muslim, Christian and Sikh minorities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 17.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 98/8
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 99/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 101/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/13
3 per cent 1963/65 98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/2
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds 108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/2
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 105/2

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1943/55 Loan 115/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 119
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 130
Note:—No change, quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 17.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 near
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov.
NEW YORK—
Bank's buying T T 288 1/2
Bank's buying T T 185 1/4
Bank's buying D D 284 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,312
Bank's buying T T 1.340
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/2
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 3/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.66.87 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 17th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 17th inst.
Java/London 8.57 17th inst.
London/Paris 177.60 16th inst.
London/Belgium 27.72 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.63 1/2 16th inst
London/Berlin 11.64 1/2 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 16th inst.
London/New York 4.66.87 16th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.59 1/8 16th inst.
London/Italy 88.75 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-8 15th inst.
Gold £7-8-8 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 15/16 to 1 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1-1 1/16 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 15/16 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/16 per cent 16th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec. 16.

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 89 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 ..... 101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53 106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 ..... 111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1953/68 ..... 115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47 ..... 107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52 ..... 98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 70 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 96 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 ..... 107 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary 43/9

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 17.

Sampin opening.—
December ..... 204.00—0.
January ..... 202.50.
Closing.—
December ..... 204.00—0.
January ..... 202.00.

Tata Steel Shares React On Weakness In Wall-Street

JOBBERS SELL OUT HOLDINGS

Power And Dyeing Shares Decline

BOMBAY: DEC. 17.

There was further realising yesterday in the Wall-Street Market where U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1-3|8 and Anaconda Coppers lost dol. 5|8.

The local Market which was keeping up good tone throughout the week was found without any important support and Steel shares lost few points. There was some selling by Bazar Jobbers and the tone was quiet.

Although there is much time for Budget, the market feared increased taxation, which induced some selling in Hydro-Electric shares. The official report that the Rupee would not be devalued, influenced some selling in Cotton Mill shares.

The market was very quiet and there seems no inclination to increase speculative interest. The European political situation also continues uncertain and it is very likely that prices will move irregularly for some time.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,502-8 and advanced to Rs. 1,507-8 when Jobbers sold and prices declined to Rs. 1,495. Scattered short covering again appeared and prices rallied to the opening level and closed at Rs. 1,497-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420 0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	870 0
100	CENTURY	239 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	234 8
100	COLABA	142 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	321 4
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4 6
100	Finlay	118 12
100	GOKAK	153 8
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	257 8
150	Laxmi	517 8
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	135 0
250	Model	55 0
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	221 0
100	Osmanshahi	45 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	71 0
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	77 8
100	SWADESRI	218 0
100	Swan	111 4
500	Vishnu	1210 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-10	Baroda	115 8
25-50	Central	30 0
500	Imperial	1571 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	383 12
50-100	India	148 8
100	Reserve Bank	115 8
5	Unions	5 12

CEMENTS

100	Associated	109 12

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 0
20	Mercantile	52 0
15-100	New India	37 4
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC

100	An. Old	138 2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,408 12
10	Ajmer	11 14
10	Amalgmd.	12 0
50	Bombay Tram	122 4
100	Bombay Suburban	148 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	186 4
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	153 8
100	TATA POWERS	1292 8

RAILWAYS

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	951 4
100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dn Baramati	103 4
100	Gujarat	99 8
	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajfaunj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	755 0

MINING

9	Burma Corp.	5 15
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-3-0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 6
10	Shivrajpur	50 0
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1497 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	313 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	338 0
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	188 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	840 0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	213 0
125	B. BURMA	521 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Bombay Dyeing (877/8) 870 872 868 870
Century (242/8) 241 239 240 239/8
Central India (236/8) 236 233/8 234/8
Kohinoor (261) 259 258 257/8
New Great (221) 219 218 221
Simplex (78) 77/8 77 77/4
Swadeshi (220) 220 217 218
Associated Cement (109/12) 109/4 109/3 109/12
Tram. Ord. (123/8) 123 122/8 122
Tata Hydro (156) 154/6 154/8
Tata Power (1305) 1297 1300 1296 1293 1292
T. Steel Dfd. (1517/8) 1502 1507 1510 1495 1500 1497 1500 1497
T. Steel Ord. (316/8) 314 313 314 313
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160) 160
Bellapur (186/4) 187/8 188
B. Steam (213) 213
B. Burma (522/8) 520 518 520 521

50	Bombay Conty	178 12
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3-8-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 0
100	I. BLEACHING	124 8
50	Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning XD	69 8
40	Premier Con.	65 8
15	Scindia	18 4
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	46 0

PREFERENCE

5 1/2	Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7 p. c	Andhra Valley	1510 0
6 p.c	Bombay Steam XD	283 12
5 p.c.	Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73 0
5 p.c.	Central India (T.F.)	567 8
6 1/2 p.c	Prem. Const 1st.	108 0
6-1/4 p.c.	Prem Const 2nd	97 0
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	148 12
7 1/2 p.c.	Tata Power	1603 12
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st.	208 12
7 1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd.	160 0
7 p.c	Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c	Andhra Valley	102 6
6 p.c.	Andhra Valley	108 4
4 p.c.	Bombay Telephone	52 8
7 p.c	Sholapur	80 4
6 p.c.	Tata Hydro.	108 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Broach A/M, 1939 op 158; highest 158 3/8, lowest 157 3/4; closing 157 7/8.
Broach J/A. op 159 3/8; highest 159 5/8; lowest 158 5/8; closing 158 5/8.
Oomra D/J. op 148; highest 148; lowest 147 1/4; closing 147 1/4.
Oomra March op 145 5/8; highest 145 5/8; lowest 145; closing 145.
Bengal D/J. op 122; highest 122; lowest 121 3/4; closing 121 3/4.
Bengal March op 121 3/8; highest 121 1/2; lowest 121 3/8; closing 121 1/2.
Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-12-38) Rs. 1 5/8
Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-1-39) Rs. 4 5/8
Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-3-39) Rs. 9.
Teji/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 13 3/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 157/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 157/10 on scattered buying. At this level, there was increased selling on no prospects of devaluation of rupee and prices declined to Rs. 157. Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 157/6. The market was barely steady with a small business.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and in the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 157/8. Business was restricted and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	.....	157	8 0
Broach J/A	.....	158	2 0
Fine F. G.—			
Oomraa D/J	.....	146	0 0
Oomra March	a	144	2 0
F G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/J	.....	121	2 0
Bengal March	.....	121	0 0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

GIZA—		
Spot	.....	7.73+4
January	.....	7.23+2
March	.....	7.18+2
May	.....	7.13+2
GIZA No. 2		
January	.....	7.24+1
March	.....	7.29+1
May	.....	7.32+1
July	.....	7.34+1
UPPERS—		
Spot	.....	6.1.+3
January	.....	5.93—2
March	.....	5.98—1
May	.....	6.02—1
July	.....	6.03—1
October	.....	5.91+2
November	.....	5.85+2

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 15th Dec.	.....	8,232
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	.....	408,593
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	.....	265,461
Increase		143,132

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-8-8 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points down at 177.60 dollar sterling cross rate was 4.66 3/4. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19 15/16d. speculators sold and the market was steady at the decline. Later speculators bought at 1/16 over fixed rates. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 52-10-9 and forward is 51-2-9. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. The local market was fairly steady and now there being no possibility of change in the exchange ratio, there was scattered selling.

GOLD

Ready	.....	37 5	0
Posh delivery	.....	37 5	9
Posh Tejimandi	.....	0 4	9
Maha delivery	.....	37 6	6
Maha Tejimandi	.....	0 7	0

SILVER

Ready	.....	51 0	0
Posh delivery	.....	50 14	0
Posh Tejimandi	.....	0 13	6
Maha delivery	.....	50 12	6
Maha Tejimandi	.....	1 5	0

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Only one consignment of gold worth Rs. 447 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, December 17. The s.s. "Strathmore" carried the shipment for London on Saturday.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,17,51,38,333.

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 16.

Copper	.....	43 16	3
Lead	.....	£15 3	9
Spelter	.....	13 17	6
Tin	.....	£215 10	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 17.

London Market.—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £43-12-6
Standard copper 3 months £43-17-6
Electrolytic copper £48-0-0
Bombay Market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 61-0-0
copper sheets Rs. 48-0-0
Tone:—Steady

Remove Illiteracy From Women

Lady Hallett's Appeal At Bihar Meeting

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Bihar Council of Women, Lady Hallett refererd to the mass literacy campaign in Bihar and hoped that much could be done to remove illiteracy from women if women workers were encouraged and given opportunities for the work

Continuing Lady Hallett said that she had been interested in press comments of the subject in which it had been suggested that the reasons why the literacy campaign had not achieved much success so far as women were concerned were two-fold, namely, that there was not a sufficient number of public-spirited women in Bihar who were willing to take up this work to help their less fortunate sisters, and that even those who could be helpful in the matter lacked public sympathy or were 'too self-centred to worry about others.'

Lady Hallett said that she did not wholly agree with the above views. It was no doubt true that the number of educated women in Bihar were only a minute fraction of the population but she felt sure that such as there were, did possess public spirit and were not 'too self-centred to worry about others.' They realised the magnitude and importance of the work and though, possibly, somewhat doubtful as to what part they themselves might take in this task, they would be only too glad to accept the advice of those who can tell them what to do and how to do it.

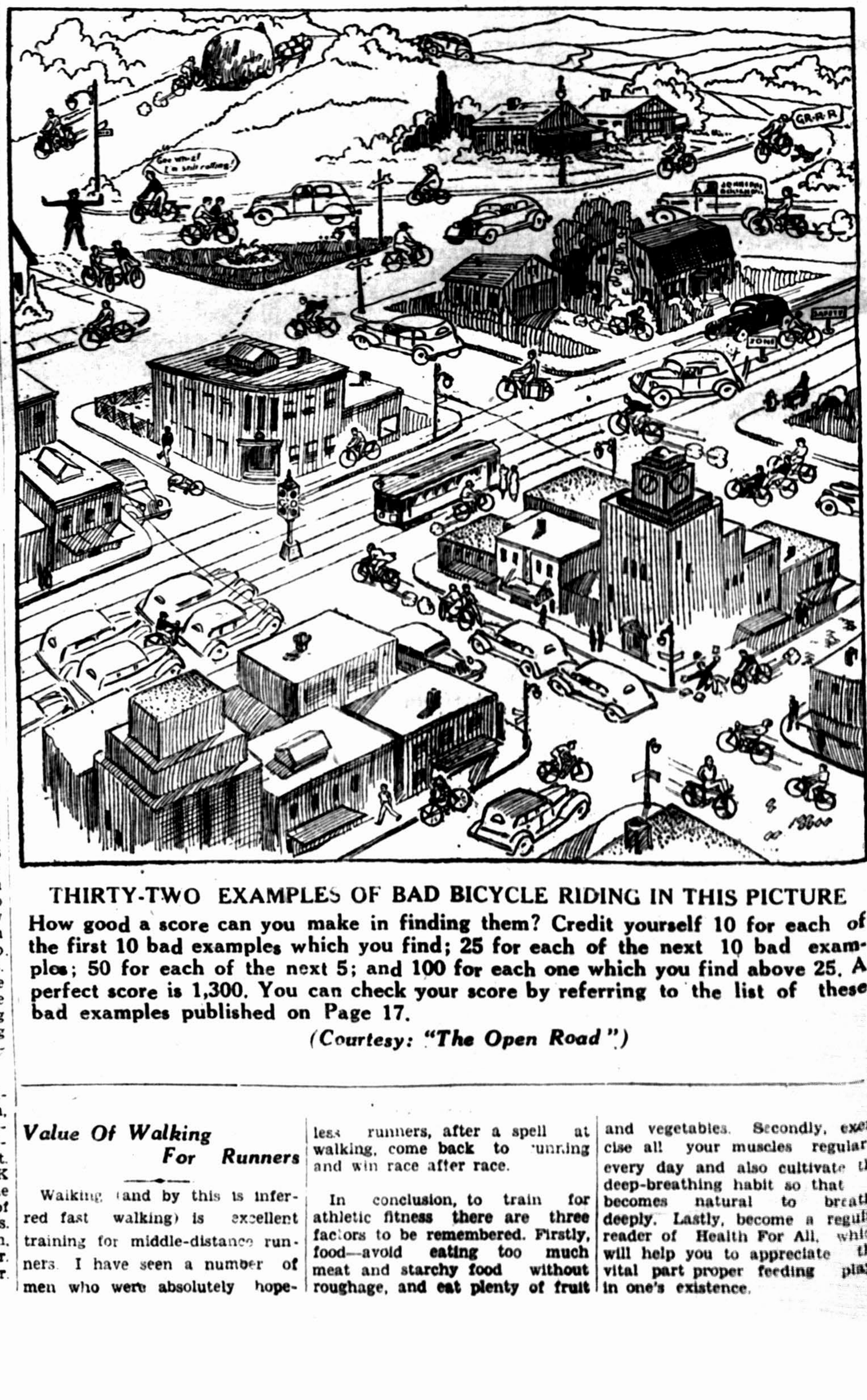
Drive Against Illiteracy

"I have laid stress on the drive against illiteracy because I feel strongly that illiteracy is a terrible hindrance to our other activities and prevents us expanding our work. I do not wish to suggest that we should devote ourselves solely to this problem, or reduce the work we are already doing in other spheres. That work too must be expanded and developed, but as I said last year, we cannot do this without an increase in our numbers, there has been some increase this year, but not as large as I had hoped for. Much very useful work has to be done, but we must go on expanding. After all the principle underlying our work is helping other women who are less fortunately placed than we are. We can all do something and something is better than nothing, and let us not be deterred by the thought that our work may merely be a drop in the ocean."

Lady Hallett also referred to the useful work done by some office-bearers of the Council who were not present at the meeting and mentioned Mrs. Brett who was honorary secretary of the management committee and was now in England, and Mrs Mackenzie who was Secretary to the Maternity and Child Welfare branches in Patna but had left India. She also thanked Lady Imam and Mrs. Ganguly and other members of the management committee. "We are now starting on a new working year and I do hope we are going to make this Council more useful."

Lady Hallett was elected President for the new year, Lady Imam, Mrs. Dhalve and Mrs. Wort, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Mahony, Secretary, Mrs. P. B. Ganguly, Asst. Honorary Secretary; Mrs. B K Singh, Honorary Treasurer. The following were elected members of the management committee: Mrs. Godbole, Mrs. Dhar, Mrs. Reuben, Mrs. S. K. Das, Mrs. Russel, Dr. Mrs. Francis, Miss Nayak, and Dr. Miss Anderson.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Khan, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Mahatabji snapped at their dinner, after a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at Wardha, last week.



THIRTY-TWO EXAMPLES OF BAD BICYCLE RIDING IN THIS PICTURE

How good a score can you make in finding them? Credit yourself 10 for each of the first 10 bad examples which you find; 25 for each of the next 10 bad examples; 50 for each of the next 5; and 100 for each one which you find above 25. A perfect score is 1,300. You can check your score by referring to the list of these bad examples published on Page 17.

(Courtesy: "The Open Road")

Value Of Walking For Runners

Walking (and by this is inferred fast walking) is excellent training for middle-distance runners. I have seen a number of men who were absolutely hopeless runners, after a spell at walking, come back to running and win race after race.

In conclusion, to train for athletic fitness there are three factors to be remembered. Firstly, food—avoid eating too much meat and starchy food without roughage, and eat plenty of fruit and vegetables. Secondly, exercise all your muscles regularly every day and also cultivate the deep-breathing habit so that it becomes natural to breathe deeply. Lastly, become a regular reader of Health For All, which will help you to appreciate the vital part proper feeding plays in one's existence.

BOMBAY'S FOREST INDUSTRY

Need Of Overhauling

By THOMAS J. COUTINHO

The forest industry of Bombay in spite of the manifold efforts and activities of the Forest Department to make it pay the maximum revenue possible, can certainly be said to be sadly neglected. The few saw-mills set up by Government where only log-sawing is undertaken are absolutely inadequate, considering the vast quantities of timber yielded by the Bombay forests.

The output of these forests is not only sufficient to supply the needs of the Presidency alone, but is large enough to render a large export trade possible. This prospect has not so far been exploited. No doubt, a couple of years back, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., were the chief customers of Kanara teak, and at times even used it for large ship-building projects; of late, however, the consumption of this quality of teak by foreign importers has considerably waned.

This has adversely affected the timber trade of the Southern Range of forests, and as a sequel several prominent contractors have had to close down their business and take up to mere agencies of what is called in technical phraseology "Dalali."

Most of the timber now exported goes to the Northern parts of the Province and beyond these places it can find no markets.

TOP-HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

The only alternative left to be explored, under the existing conditions to remedy some of the egregious deficiencies in this colossal industry is to effect a complete overhaul of the administration of the Forest Department. The present administrative organisation is undoubtedly top-heavy in many respects. From the aspect of departmental economy a few suggestions here would not be out of place.

The number of divisional Forest Officers could be easily reduced without in any way impairing the efficiency of the department. On the other hand the amount saved under these heads could be utilised in reinforcing the subordinate staff which is chiefly responsible for the smooth working of the Department.

An additional number of sub-Divisional Officers and Rangers would go a long way in strengthening the efficiency of the Department, thereby even widening the sources of revenue. If the augmented income justifies this course it is really worth a trial.

PLIGHT OF FOREST-DWELLERS

Another point that needs elucidation is the miserable plight of the inhabitants of the forest villages. Their condition invites more than mere lip-sympathy of the authorities concerned. A lot could be done to ameliorate the state of these poor folk, in the way of absorbing them in modern forest industries, which so far have not even been thought of. These villagers have to live a very tough life as they cannot make both ends meet with the little land that is spared to them by the mercy of the Forest Department.

The land allotted to these people is not suitable for agricultural purposes. Moreover, wild beasts are a constant peril and are an incessant source of destruction to their crops which are the produce of extremely hard labour, as the otherwise practically barren land can only be tilled with the greatest difficulties.

Without the least exaggeration it can be pointed out that this pitiable class of peasantry is the victim of revenue-fetching exploitations which are directed in the wrong channels.

What should be done to redress the grievances of these jungle tribes? Why, the Government could undertake their mass migration or if that is not feasible, better facilities can be provided for their uplift. If left to weather the storm there is every reason to believe that in the course of a decade or two this community will be totally decimated due to starvation that confronts them every crop-time.

Their energies are mis-spent; hence it should be the concern of the Forest Department, directly to interest itself in this problem, so much for the forest village population.

STATE WORKSHOPS.

Now, looking to the numerous avenues that can be explored to make the industry, thrive, it could be safely recommended that there is still room for more State workshops.

Sawing-mills, there are. Their number is too small and so they cannot serve the entire requirements. There should be at least half-a-dozen more sawing mills started. In addition to them, carpenters' workshops should be established where the furniture industry can be introduced. Kanara teak and other varieties of timber are used in the manufacture of the choicest pieces of furniture. This would indeed be a very lucrative trade and the suggestion should not be ignored.

The few local carpenters that work with private dealers can be incorporated in co-operative societies specially organised under a separate department which should be under the control of the Industries Ministry.

These co-operative societies will afterwards require the major part of the timber. The present output can then be increased along with the local demands which are naturally bound to go up. The surplus will be consumed by the export trade. Unemployment in adjacent rural areas would thus be diminished and the hardships of the rural populace be much mitigated.

It is fervently hoped that these salient suggestions will serve the purpose for which they are intended, by inviting the attention of the authorities in whose hands the means for the solution of this urgent problem lies.

Nature's Puzzle World

Birds Plant Trees!

Many puzzles arise from trees which spring up far from any specimens of their kind as when a single young oak mysteriously appeared on a treeless Orkey Island. It was presumed that an acorn had been carried to that remote place by a rook, from across the Pentland Firth. No doubt rooks, which like to pluck acorns from trees and carry them away to eat them at leisure are responsible for much tree-planting.

A curious story about rooks planting an oak-wook is told in Robinson's natural history of Cumberland (1709). The writer described how, when near Rose Castle, he observed a flock of rooks engaged in planting acorns by pressing them into mossy ground with their bills. Twenty-five years later there had grown up a grove of oaks of a suitable height for the rooks to build nests therein. Like rooks, magpies and many other birds will deliberately plant seeds, and then may forget their caches.

The writer made an experiment with a pair of tame nut-hatches in his garden. Overnight, a trayful of hazel nuts, two hundred in number, was put out for the birds. By noon every nut had either been eaten, or planted by the two birds in garden borders.

The wood-pigeon is another bird likely to plant trees, as anyone knows who has seen a pigeon's crop crammed to bursting point with elderberries and acorns. In one record the crops of four pigeons yielded eight hundred grains of corns, six hundred peas, some bills, then deliberately covered two hundred beach-nuts, and sixty acorns.

To the mistle-thrush we owe a debt for sowing the seeds of our Christmas mistle-toe-bough, when cleaning the sticky mistle-toe-berries from his beak, by wiping it on a treebranch.

NEUTRON RAYS IN CANCER

A New Avenue For Research

"Each year fresh hope is awakened by some new line of research", said Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, the noted surgeon, at the annual meeting of the British Empire Cancer Campaign at the House of Lords according to a report in the "Manchester Guardian" of November 30. Last year short wireless waves gave promise of good result., and experiments continue in that field. This year our minds are turned to neutron rays and the possibility of using artificially prepared radio-active substances of more selective action than x-rays or radium, and many times more powerful"

He referred to the latest intricate instrument that science has devised to combat cancer—the cyclotron invented by Professor Lawrance of California, which costs about £30,000. Describing it as a "remarkable machine", Sir Alfred said that with it neutron rays could be concentrated on a tumour or the neutrons could be fired at various chemical atoms, and the resulting radio-active atoms might, according to their chemical composition, have a selective action on the cells of tumours in different organs or tissues

"A new avenue of work is opened up," he declared. "The avenue is probably long and light may be but dimly discernible at the end, but hope is aroused, and the path must be explored."

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

Stamp Collectors' Corner

West Indian Contribution

(BY MURIEL NISSEN).

The British colony of St. Lucia in the West Indies has issued its "new reign" postage paper in honour of King George VI.

St. Lucia is noted as the largest of the British Windward Islands and it is also considered the loveliest. This new stamp issue will provide another mark of distinction, for it is an exceptionally handsome contribution to philately. It gives us many views of the island not previously exhibited on postage stamps.

The lower denominations are in usual postage stamp size and present a portrait of King George VI in an oval frame surmounted by a crown. In this design we have the half-penny green, 1 pence violet, 1 1|2p. scarlet, 2p. grey, 2½p. ultramarine and 3p. orange.

The scenic designs are in horizontal format with the sovereign's head carried at the right. The 6p. claret bears a view of Columbus Square, the 1-shilling brown pictures Government House, the 2sh. red-violet and blue bears a view of the "Pitons." These mountain peaks are the chief natural feature of the island. They are immense rocky pyramids rising abruptly from the sea, covered on three sides with dense forests. One of St. Lucia's chief products —the banana—is introduced on the 5sh. violet and black stamp which shows a picture of natives loading the fruit onto a steamship.

The highest value is 10sh. black and yellow, which carries the colony's seal.

Christopher Columbus discovered St. Lucia on December 13th, 1502 the feast day of the saint for whom he named the island. In 1605 the English attempted a settlement on the fertile spot but the colonists were all killed by the Carib inhabitants. Followed a few centuries of fighting between the French and British for possession of the island, but it definitely became a British possession in 1814. Along with the other West Indian islands, St. Lucia suffered a great loss of prosperity when slavery was abolished. Cotton and sugar plantations were abandoned, but the cultivation of new crops, such as bananas and cocoanut are bringing about a considerable improvement

in the economic status of this British colony.

Hungarian College Honored

Concerned as they are in the vital problems of to-day, we scarcely expect the countries of Central Europe to delve deep into the past to present us with an interesting commemorative stamp set. Hungary has done just this, and in so honouring the famous college of Debreczen, raises a timely monument to the endurance of a long established institution.

The Debreczen State University

of Sciences, as the college has been known since 1914, is celebrating this year the 400th anniversary of its founding. It is the chief centre of Protestant education for the Magyar people and as earned for the city of Debreczen the name of "Calvinistic Rome."

Six stamps comprise the commemorative set, which introduces two new figures to stamp-collectors. A portrait of Istvan Hatvani, versatile physics professor and doctor who was also a theologian and astronomer appears on the 32-filler stamp. He was born in 1718 and died in 1786. Another man of many talents, Gyorgy Marothy is portrayed on the 40f. value. Born in 1715 he passed his life as professor, author and musician until his death in 1744.

A present day view of the University appears on the 6f. bright green stamp. Turning backward, we see the seat of learning as it was in the eighteenth century on the 10f. deep brown, while the 20f. scarlet gives us a nineteenth Century aspect. Three students of the bygone era are portrayed on the 16f brown violet.

Each stamp bears the inscription "Debreceni Collegium 1538-1938" across the top.

Health Stamp

The annual Health stamp from New Zealand usually presents an interesting child study and this year's edition provides another. The stamp has a value of 1 plus 1-penny, is printed in red and pictures two tots playing on a lawn. Native foliage provides the background. The adhesive was placed on sale on October 1st and will be withdrawn at the end of February next.

Russian Scenics

Perhaps you are one of the people who pictures Russia as a land of bleakness and desolation. If so, the new stamps from the Soviet Union will show you a side of that vast land that will surprise you

The Black Sea area known as the Russian Riviera is a region of green-clad mountains and white beaches. It is popular as a vacation and health resort, especially noted for summer sea-bathing. In the days of Imperial Russia, members of the Czar's family as well as many nobles had palaces here. These historic buildings have now been converted into sanatoria and rest homes for workers, and it is to publicize this phase of Soviet life that the U.S.S.R. has issued its newest stamp set.

There are twelve stamps in the set, and they certainly do present some beautiful bits of scenery.

In vertical arrangement there are four values, as follows: 10-kopecs, view of Black Sea; 15k. castle on Sea of Azov shore, 30k. another view of the Black Sea; 50K Sanatorium at Gurzuf. The other stamps are in horizontal format and present; view of Bicak Sea on 5K, and the Sea of Azov on another 5k, value; town of Kavkaz on 10k.; sea view on 15k.; view of hospitals on 20k, 40k, and 80k. Swallows' Nest Castle appears again on the 1-ruble value.

Stamp Teasers

1. On what stamp can you find a peacock with outspread tail?
2. What stamp set commemorates the first pilgrimage to Mecca?
3. The stamps of what country honour A.S. Popoff?
4. Where will you find Jagreb Cathedral on a stamp?
5. The bird known as the quetzal is frequently encountered on the stamps of what land?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A Russian stamp of 1837 pictures Lenin riding in a car guarded by soldiers.
2. The Battle of Atoleiros was an occurrence in Portugal's fight for independence and is depicted on a stamp of that country issued in 1928.
3. Niel Henrik Abel was a famous mathematician of Norway. He is commemorated on a stamp issued in 1929.
4. The inscription "To be drawn in the hour of need" accompany's a sword on a stamp of San Marino, issued in 1923
5. In 1930 Chile issued a set of stamps in honour of Salpeter, or nitrate.

The English butler and the Scots cook were engaged in a heated argument. The former was protesting his innocence of breaking a kitchen rule and the latter was asserting his guilt with equal force.

Neither would give way, and the verbal battle had the appearance of lasting interminably until the butler was silenced when his adversary remarked:—

"Noo, dinna say another word, Charles I ken ye as well as if I had walked up and doon your inside wi' a lichted candle."

UTHOL THE CREATOR OF ENERGY

PROLONG the Prime of Life

Debility, high blood pressure, hardening arteries, heart trouble, the unmistakable signs of premature decay are prevented by a short course of Uthol Tablets.

Uthol rapidly relieves Anaemia, Neurasthenia, Wasting Diseases and Indigestion. It enriches the blood and puts on the flesh and corrects the constipation.

UTHOL

(YOUTH—ALL)
Available at all Chemists or from Agents

UTHOL PRODUCTS (Eastern)
P.O. Box 175, KARACHI.

Made in England
Or from

POPULAR PHARMACY,
Lamington Road, Bombay.

You may as well try to change the course of the wind as a woman who had her mind made-up.

Syt. Narayan Swami, "Dictator" of the International Aryan League, under whose presidentship the All-India Aryan Congress will hold its session during Christmas week at Sholapur.

INTERNATIONAL OR ANTI-RACIAL? — FEEDING THE "STOMACH" — EXPERIMENT WITH SYSTEMS

The Indian headquarters of the B. P. Association is jubilant that it has obtained divorce from the Imperial Headquarters and has been admitted to the International fold. After the Second Triennial Conference the Viceroy had issued an appeal to Indian scouts in which loyalty to the Imperial Headquarters was considered imperative for the good of Indian scouting. So the present climbdown of the Scout Headquarters at Simla is welcome and must be accepted as a triumph of the National demand. National Scout Associations were, however, never enamoured of the International Bureau. The I.N.S.A. had clearly laid down its policy with regard to International affiliation. It had stated that National scouting is not opposed to international affiliation on the basis of 'equality and reciprocity.'

It is necessary for the Indian public to know the present International Bureau in its true colours. India knows too well the meaning of international organisations and the "representation" of Indians on them. From its origin the International Headquarters has continued to exist in Europe, though Scouting has been condemned and has died a natural death in almost all the major countries of Europe. America has almost a complete and independent existence in the Scout world, and the little connection it has to the European dominated International Bureau has been so much resented that organisations with membership of millions like the Pioneers and the Comrades have come into parallel existence with Scouting. The so-called International Bureau is not only dominated by insignificant European States, but, through them, by the Imperial Headquarters in England. Only recently the Headquarters of the International Bureau has been shifted to England where it is ruled by the Grand Council dominated by Lord Baden Powell and his satellites from the House of Lords. After the severe blow received by Scouting with the rise of independent youth movements, which refused to play the tune of British Imperialism, hegemony and influence, the Imperial Headquarters at 25, Buckingham Palace Road, has done its utmost to seige the International Bureau in its unrelenting grip.

To-day the Indian Headquarters tell the Indian public that it has wriggled out of the clutches of the Imperial Headquarters and the old talk of loyalty had disappeared in thin air This, of course, shows how thin its loyalties are, wherever they are given. But the welcome divorce of the Indian Headquarters from the Imperial one does not save it from the clutches of anti-Indian Imperialists. Indeed the Indian Headquarters has now no 'locus standi' in the Indian scout world. The Indian Headquarters has no constitutional existence apart from the Imperial according to the P.O.R. The Viceroy is no longer the Chief Scout of India, and the officials of the Indian Headquarters must cease to function. Who is now going to "represent" India on the International Bureau? The Rajasaheb of Dhenkanel in his purple robes? Or some Nawab or Knight who does not know the ABC of Scouting? The Indian Headquarters needs to be exposed not only before the Indian public in the Provinces, but before the States public, and all the members of the International Bureau.

The Round Table Conferences had proved the hypocrisy of the pretensions of the Indian Headquarters to nationalise Scouting. The decision of the Nawabs and Knights to disaffiliate from the Imperial Headquarters, the willingness of the Viceroy to climbdown from his official statement, the more surprising willingness of the Imperial Headquarters to grant the divorce so suddenly after a questionable silence for a year and a half, and finally, the extremely short time given by the International Headquarters to its members to protest against the new admission are all extremely sinister portents.

The International Bureau, by recognising a thoroughly discredited Association, has exposed the genuine character of its international garb. What member of the International Bureau has cared to ask the Nawabs, Princes and Knights as to whom they represent when asking for international recognition? The International Bureau has chosen to insult the paramount and genuine national Hindustan Scout Association with the largest membership in the whole country. It does not know that in doing so it has hurled a challenge against the Indian public.

The League of Nations has proved an eye-opener not only for Asiatic countries but even to the helpless European democracies. With the death of the League of Nations, die all its tiny imitations that had sprung up like mushrooms' to deceive the weak and make them helpless victims of the arrogant few. The International Scout Bureau is often hailed as the Junior League of Nations. It is no less free from hypocrisies and it has at least for the time being forfeited the confidence of the Indian public.

No patriotic Indian is going to be deceived by the boquet offered by the International Bureau ruled by the discredited and now almost paralysed and defunct B. P. Movement in India. The International Bureau, in trying to do a good turn to anti-Indian scouting, has rendered distinct disservice to itself.

Feeding The Stomach

Now that the Hindustan Scout Association is on its legs in this Presidency, the utmost care must be given to its organisation. In any modern Association, where the membership is diffused, its success is related to the efficiency of its organisation. Bombay Presidency does not claim to possess the largest number of scouts compared to other Provinces. Yet it has the costliest and a highly centralised organisation. The system behind our Provincial organisation requires close scrutiny. A glance at several Budgets show that no assistance is given directly to the innumerable Associations that go to make scouting what it is. The Local and the District Associations are refused any direct assistance Even initial assistance required at the time of creating the first nucleus of an association is refused. The poor teachers and willing workers who desire to become scoutmasters are called upon to pay fees for their training which are beyond their means. Most of the finances go towards the payment of the most highly paid Provincial staff in India which even draws inter or second class travelling allowance. The paid staff in Bombay is bigger than in any other Province.

Discussing the issue with one of the high, officials of scouting, he said that it is true that the major portion of the funds is consumed by salaries: but does not the stomach require to be given food for the entire body? This analogy requires careful investigation It is hardly true that the stomach alone feeds the entire body. Breathing oxygen, for example, is most vital. Even granting that the stomach mainly must be provided with food, the food has to be adjusted to the organism. Is the organism healthy? Are all the different parts of the body well nourished? Is there any overfeeding? Are the various constituents of food in their right proportion? All these questions need an answer. It is most doubtful to accept the proposition that more than sixty per cent of the funds should be consumed by half a dozen persons who cater not to all the needs of forty thousand members. Compared to the work done by the various Local Associations, the Organisers do less work. At this stage I do not desire to analyse the financial position and condition of our Provincial Association. The Association has just been nationalised and there is no doubt that the major issue of organisation will be thoroughly investigated, probably by a committee.

It is here only necessary to point out that the public has a right to be satisfied at least as to the fruits of its investments. Things can be best judged from the reports of activities as they appear in print The Provincial Headquarters runs an excellent magazine. I turned over all the pages of the last number to find a report of the work done by the organisers who together draw more than fifteen hundred rupees a month. The public has right to know the nature, quality and quantity of the achievements of scouting at the hands of the well fed organ to which the work of nourishment is entrusted Unfortunately there was not a line of report of the training camps held, schools visited, lectures given, new scouts and associations admitted, and the supervision and guidance provided by each of the organisers in the various divisions.

The stomach is an extremely sensitive organ, and should always be kept in perfect order There must be constant good digestion, and constipation and disorders in all human organisations need to be treated.

It is worth while finding out whether the Provincial Headquarters cannot find a cheaper method of organisation; or at least make necessary economies so that most important activities which are at present starved may find some hope of survival

To ensure the best working of the Provincial Headquarters, Local and District Associations must remain ever vigilant and send intelligent representatives to the councils so that they can ever remain alive to the real needs of scouting.

SCOUTMASTERS' TRAINING CAMP

24TH DECEMBER TO 3RD JANUARY.

AT MALAD

For particulars Write to

ASST. ORGANISING COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY.

Western India, House,

Sir P. M. Mehta Road.

You no longer are of the younger generation if you let distracting noises distract you.

INDIA'S GREAT AMBASSADOR AND GENERAL

(Continued from Page 3.)

Nations with India as the pivot, Whitehall just wondered if it was not foolish all these years. So Zetland and Linlithgow invited Jawahar for a talk in London. What precisely was discussed at this conference we do not know. But we do know the motive force behind this. Whitehall in the words of an Englishman who watched with sympathy the recent triumphal tour of Jawahar in Europe, realised at last that here was the one man who knew India and spoke for her and that he would not hesitate, if need arose, to give practical effect to the theory that "England's need is India's opportunity."

As An Employer Of Labour

As an employer of labour, Jawahar has few equals. If he pleads for a living wage, the critic attributes it to his theories of "unpractical socialism." In his own way, however, Jawahar has shown that socialism of a type we capable of experiment. As a Director of the new defunct "Independent," Jawaharlal Nehru was known for his humanity. A worker never approached him in vain for his sympathy. Impatient Jawahar was at times but he never allowed his "greatness" to stand between him and his employees. Such of us as had to approach Pandit Motilal, that imperious Chairman of the Nationalist Journals Limited, always preferred to go through Jawahar because we were sure of sympathy and consideration. Even in those days it never entered his head that he was an employer and that all the employees of "The Independent," both intellectual and labour, were his personal slaves. He took an interest in their welfare if his attention was drawn thereto. There is no sickly sentimentality about Jawaharlal Nehru. He does not, for instance, seek to dominate your private or personal life, as Horniman and Mrs. Besant used to. He is probably bored by your personal narrations of your difficulties, your ambitions and all that. But he is too cultured to exhibit his boredom. He listens to you with sympathy and consideration, and if your grievance is such as can be remedied by him, he never hesitates to do so. He is an ideal employer. He does not believe in exploiting labour. If he has been persuading capitalists to show greater consideration to labour, it ought to be remembered that he is only seeking to extend the result of his own limited experiments in "The Independent" and in the "Anand Bhawan." Jawahar's brusqueness of which people have complained is the result of his educational make-up rather than a deficiency of feeling. He is essentially human. This humanity in him has helped to bridge the widening gulf between the educated classes and the masses of India. By temperament and training he is probably incapable of showing effusiveness but that does not deprive him, in any measure, of his essentially human qualities.

An Unrivalled Writer Of English Prose

As a writer of chaste English prose, Jawahar is without an equal in this country. His faultless English is a marvel even to born Englishmen. The one great achievement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as an author is that, without any perceptible effort, he has the knack of putting the right word in the right place and has succeeded in producing volumes worthy of being classed among the best and the most classic essays in English. For the manner, if not the matter, of treatment, Jawahar's books deserve to be prescribed as textbooks in our Universities. His books are valuable for another reason also. They are an inevitable prelude to a real understanding of India's current problems.

A Fighter Against Injustice

Jawaharlal Nehru truly reminds one of the great fighters for English liberty. He is constitutionally incapable of passing by injustice and tyranny. His "Autobiography" gives us more than an inkling into this characteristic of the man. The nation will be grateful to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer for one thing. Their Punjab atrocities gave us a Jawaharlal. But for the Punjab wrongs, Jawahar would have probably ended as an appendage to the great Motilal Nehru in the legal profession. He might have built an annexe or two to the palatial "Anand Bhawan".

Jawahar And Oppressed Nationalities

Probably he wasn't quite content with narration of grievances one by one. His experience of the Oppressed Nationalities Congress, which he attended as India's representative, was responsible for the new orientation which he desired to bring about in Congress politics. It was in 1927 at the Madras Congress presided over by Dr. M. A. Ansari. He made a bold bid for India's national independence at the Subjects Committee. It was a demand which was made in earlier years by Moulana Hazrat Mohani but in vain. But Jawahar after his experience of Europe was determined that his countrymen should have the same privileges as an Englishman enjoyed in his own country. He fought with the Congress leaders and ultimately succeeded in persuading Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari to agree with him. Even Mrs. Besant gave him her moral support. True, he made no attempt to amend the Congress creed yet. He managed, however, to have a resolution passed in favour of independence. This resolution was soon followed by the Nehru Report and was a clog to the progress of his independence resolution. At Calcutta, therefore, he ranged himself against his own father and helped to bury the Nehru Report. In those days, wiseacres found fault with Jawahar because they said he was too much of a logician to be of much practical use in politics. If there is any truth in the assertion, Lahore and thereafter opened our eyes to a new orientation.

Most Feared By The Bureaucracy

He was put behind the sombre walls more times than we can count with our fingers. Every time he returned from jail, he was more determined. His harassment did not cool his ardour by any means. During his imprisonment he suffered many a domestic calamity. A lesser man would have either submitted to the inevitable or would have qualified himself for the lunatic asylum. But a man of iron discipline, he was determined to achieve the goal. He is the only man, besides Mahatma Gandhi, who is the cynosure of the entire civilised world. That because he is fearless and outspoken. It is at best a matter for speculation whether or not many of our prominent men will continue to live after death in this world. Whatever the lot of others, one can have no doubt that two personalities are bound to loom large even after their death in the history of the future—Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Jawahar is not only a personality he is an institution and an ideal. He has built up for himself a name which the historian will not find it easy to erase.

Danger Lurks In Polished Rice

Japanese Doctor Declares Particles Of Silica Injurious To Health

Pulverized siliceous sand used for polishing rice is responsible for many digestive troubles and appendicitis, it is claimed by Colonel Sanshichiro Miyamoto, Japanese Army veterinarian, who made a series of clinic researches to determine the reputed disadvantages of polished rice, says the "Japan Times."

Particles of silica, which is eaten inevitably with polished rice, remain about 1 times as long as ordinary food in the human system, doing harm because of its sharp edges, Colonel Miyamoto revealed. These particles are as hard as steel and seen with a microscope have edges like axes, he says. Sixty patients of appendicitis had their vermiform appendix examined by Colonel Miyamoto, and a large per cent. of them were revealed to contain harmful siliceous particles which had caused inflammation or even haemorrhage of their walls.

He also conducted a survey of dining rooms of Government offices, revealing that rice served at most of them contained considerable quantities of this nefarious substance. Believing that polishing of rice with siliceous sand is more vitally concerned with national health than eating of bud-retaining and other vitamin-containing rice, Colonel Miyamoto reported recently on his investigation to the Welfare and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries.

Dr. Koichi Sugimoto, an expert of the Hygiene Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, which has been encouraging the sandless method for polishing rice, supports Dr. Miyamoto's views. Polishing of rice with sand is already prohibited in Osaka, Hokkaido and a dozen prefectures, because it is not hygienic as well as economical.

DO YOUR HAJ?

BY

THE INDIAN COMPANY'S

New and Fast Steamers

s. s. "EL MADINA" & s. s. "EL HIND"

WHICH PROVIDE:—

Well furnished cabins & lounges, Electric fans for deck passengers, well equipped library of religious and secular books, separate space for saying "NAMAZ" in congregation, wholesome and good food, plenty full supply of fresh water, etc.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE "HAJ LINE"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA KARACHI

OR

Messrs. Shaik Mohamed Rawther & Co.,

MADRAS NEGAPATAM COCANADA.

What every successful marriage needs is one silent partner.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Many an old sundial bears the motto 'I count only the sunlit hours'. The meaning is that without the sun the dial cannot tell the time, and the moral is almost as clear because it tells us that the sunshine hours of happiness are those which we should keep in memory.

Yet there is another lesson which the sundial's motto teaches, and it is that the sunny hours are those which life and health most need. You can very well realize the sad plight of a bookless house where no light from within brightens the mind. The sunless house where no light from without shines upon the body is in almost as bad a way, because without sunlight there cannot be a sound body to preserve a sound mind. Each depends on the other. Yet how many unhappy, sunless houses there are!

Nothing is more needful to us than sunlight. The only living things that do not want it are the germs of disease. They shudder from it. They cannot live in it. The bogeys of influenza and tuberculosis and their kin haunt the shadows.

Sunlight brings fresh air in its train. It shows up the dirt which tries to hide itself in the dark corners and makes it ashamed of itself. The sunless house is a dark house, a stuffy house, a dirty house, a dismal house. Let there be light in the homes of our people.

There is a proverb which says that in the room where the sunshine comes the doctor never has to visit. That is, perhaps, too hopeful a view of what the Sun can do to keep us in health, but the spirit of it is right enough.

Many doctors prescribe the power of the Sun for healing. At some places the poor babies, who are born into a world where there is not enough food to eat, are helped to grow up by being put out in the sun. It puts flesh and blood and even bones into rickety babies. Diseases brought on by a deficiency of the right food are outnumbered by the diseases caused by a deficiency of sunlight.

If all the slums and dark places where dirt and smoke defy the light of day could be sunned properly, the world would be filled with millions more healthy children to grow up happy people.

The Sunlit Town is one of the hopes of the future, when the light of reason has so shone on men that they will turn away from hating and quarrelling, and will try to make the world better to live in. But the first step to it is the Sunlit House.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 18th and 24th December, 1938:—

1. Sis. Lila Joshi
2. Bro. Jaswant Gaur
3. Bro. Virendra Mehta
4. Sis. Kusum Bhonsle
5. Sis. Mehra Cooper
6. Bro. Jagdish Javeri
7. Bro. Dominic Luis
8. Sis Zarina Versi
9. Bro. A. R. H. Khansahib
10. Bro. Girish Bhatt
11. Sis. Sudha Laud
12. Bro. Ram Parab
13. Bro Jyoti Desai
14. Sis. [illegible] Kaikini

CHILDREN'S MERRY MEET

On last Sunday, children of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari went for a picnic to Pali Hills. Children of all communities had gathered: Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Christians. They had a happy time playing at the sea-shore.

This Sunday the children will go to Kher Nagar to play a hockey match with our Harijan members of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

On the next Sunday, a programme for a batch at Vile Parle has been arranged.

And Sunday after that, it is intended to take children to Matunga to visit the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Orphan Home.

Boys and girls meet every Sunday regularly at "Gulistan," Ground Floor of the "Aram Bagh," near Mahadev's Temple, 12th Road, Khar. They enjoy and make merry in good company.

Why don't you also some time pay them a visit? Once you come there, you will always like to join them in the programmes.

* * * *

FOR OUR COUNTRY
(By K. B. Golwalia)

Hindustan is our mother-land. Really, it is like a mother to us. We are her children. We are born on its soil; we eat the food that grows on it; we drink the water that springs from it; we breathe the air that blows over it. It gives us all these things free, and our body has been built from them.

But what do we do for her? We love her, as we do our mothers. Of course, we do. Yet, is that enough? Can we not do something else, something special, for her? Can we not help her in some way or the other? Yes, we can.

You must have heard that our country has been fighting for freedom since some years, under the leadership of our great saint, Mahatma Gandhi. We may not all be able to take active part in this fight. Yet, we can help her in some other way.

She is poor. Do you know that there are millions and crores of our brothers and sisters, young and old, all over India, in the villages and even in the cities, working in mills and factories, who are very poor? You must have seen them in the streets.

Now, all these poor people, our own brothers and sisters, make or help in making something or the other, which comes to us to be sold in shops and bazaars. Why shouldn't we buy these things, when we know that every pice spent in buying them goes to our own people who need that pice very badly?

So, next time you buy something anything see that it is made in India. Before you buy your sweets, your pencil and ink, your soap and tooth paste, your clothes, first make sure that they are of your own country.

Perhaps you do not buy all these things yourself. Your mother buys them for you. Well, if you tell her you would like to use Swadeshi things, I am sure she will not mind. You can offer to go and get them for yourself. You will enjoy it.

Or, perhaps your shop-wala may not have the Swadeshi things you want. Well, you can go to some other shop. It may not be that everything you want can be made in India; yet, these days, if you try hard, you will be able to find

(Continued on Page 50)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss).....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."

Khar—BOMBAY.

"Work"

(Photo by N. G. Shah).

"When Nature Smiles"

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

"Love."

(Photo by C. D. Trivedi).

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

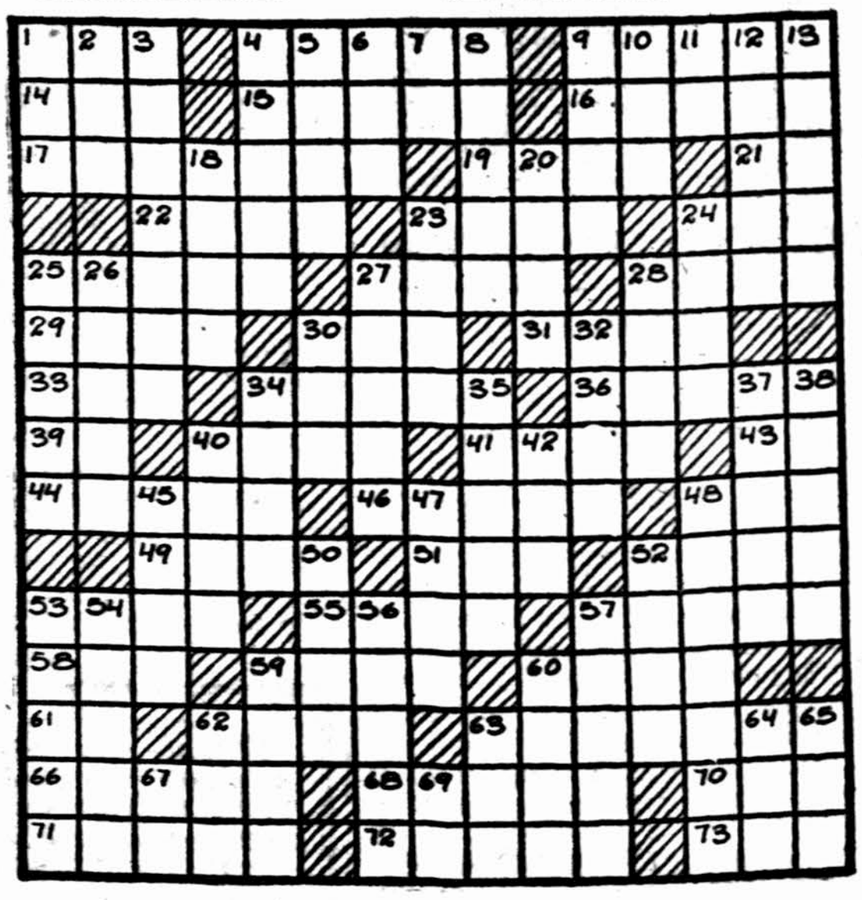
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Color
4—What Biblical character was born among the bulrushes?
9—What General is in command of the Loyalist forces in Spain?
14—Turkish military officer
15—Corpulent
16—Thespian
17—What Federal ironclad engaged the Merrimac during the Civil War?
19—Arm of a windmill
21—Symbol for sodium
22—Object of worship
23—Felled
24—Conducted
25—Transparent
27—Who is the heroine of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude"?
28—In what Italian city is the famous Leaning Tower?
29—Web-like membrane
30—Because
31—What English royal house engaged in a long battle with the house of Lancaster?
33—Abyssinian ruler
34—Revolutionary
36—Pares
39—Paid publicity
40—Presage good or ill
43—That is (abbr.)
44—Religious verse
45—All right (slang)
46—Smooth and even
48—Foot of certain animals
49—Swerve
51—Who was Napoleon's most trusted Marshal?
52—Mentally sound
53—Display
55—Evil smelling
57—What German painter was the reputed inventor of etching?
58—Fowl
59—What is the missing word: Joan of Arc was the —— of Orleans
60—Masculine name
61—Indian madder
62—Not any
63—What is the highest peak in the Himalaya Mountains
66—Harbor a criminal
68—Native
70—Meadow
71—Cutting instrument
72—Part of the verb "to be"
73—Lick up

VERTICAL

1—Male sheep
2—Self
3—Who was Secretary of the Navy during the World War?
4—Engine
5—Silver coin of Greece
6—Japanese weight
7—Plural suffix
8—A number
9—What exiled German author wrote "Joseph in Egypt"?
10—Congeal
11—Nearby
12—Who is the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation?
13—Land that has been tilled
18—Conception
20—Begone!
26—Employ
24—Resembling
25—Thong
26—Leads
27—What Swedish scientist invented dynamite?
28—Victim
30—Gave food to
32—Iridescent gem
34—What Italian city is built on seven hills?
35—Adored
37—Climbing tropical plant
38—Drain pipe
40—Puffed
42—Who composed the "Star Spangled Banner"?
45—River in England
47—Tennysonian heroine
48—What Irish statesman was a leader of the Home Rule Party?
50—Soft sheepskin leather
52—One who brings suit against
53—Man-eating fish
54—Whose was the face that launched a thousand ships?
56—Legal claims on property
57—Reside
59—Dust particle
60—Egg-shaped
62—Medieval vessel
63—Greek letter
64—Body of water
65—Touch lightly
67—Note of the scale
69—Exclamation



(For Solution See Page 55).

Poetic Pamela

PAMELA usually gets there before the police, when a fracas breaks out. That is why passers-by always turn to her for information. This is how Pamela explained the rumpus in Deadhorse Alley to an inquirer:

*"The **** that Spike dealt to himself,*
Five aces had, Gus Gashouse said.
*And Spike thereat gave Gus a *****
That raised a bump upon his head.
This made Gus angry, so he struck
Spike on the jaw with his huge fist.
And now they're hustled off to jail
*With a ******** upon each wrist."*

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words, which form a charade, the first two words uniting to form the third word.

The Answer Is Love

To fifty add a third of one,
A third to five attach;
You have the means, when this is done,
To kindle any match.

(For Solution See Page 55)

POLITE POLICE IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—To take an Australian policeman to America as a model of courtesy is the ambition of Mr. William Bayliss, a tourist from Oregon, U. S.A.

Australian courtesy squads would be an eye-opener in America, he said. Australian police were considerate and courteous all the time.

When he returns home, he will try to have invitation sent.

Merely brushing the teeth is not enough. Gums too must be kept healthy. 4 out of 5 people over 40 have Pyorrhea, that dreaded disease of the gums. Avoid Pyorrhea by using FORHAN'S the toothpaste made by a dentist to do both jobs,—clean teeth and at the same time safeguard your gums. Forhan's is different from all other toothpastes. It contains a special ingredient used by dentists everywhere to combat gum diseases. Forhan's keeps teeth sparkling white, gums firm and healthy. Don't run the risk of incurring that dreaded gum disease. Start using Forhan's now.

Forhan's
DOES BOTH JOBS
Cleans Teeth Saves Gums
The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for Free Sample to:—
Muller Maclean & Co., Inc.,
[illegible] T. Chuchgate Street, Bombay.

Just a Question of Attendance

THE girls and boys of the Sunshine Social Club were boasting of their respective attendance at meetings.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said May Beso. "If there are more boys present than girls at the next meeting, every girl will give a cent to every boy there, while if there are more girls present than boys, every boy will give a cent to every girl."

The boys agreed to this but it cost them money, for, at the next meeting of the club the girls outnumbered the boys. This made the club treasury $11.89 richer, as the girls generously donated the money they received to the club.

How many girls were present at the meeting?

(For Solution See Page 55).

OLD BUDDHIST SUTRA UNCOVERED IN CHINA

One of the Buddhist sutras printed and circulated in China 670 years ago by order of Koublai Khan, founder of the Mongol or Yuen dynasty, for the purpose of pacifying the Chinese people, was recently obtained by Dr. Bungaku Kuroda, Professor of the Mukden Medical College, recently.

The sutra, one of the series of 36, is printed on a scroll of excellent paper 26 feet long and one foot wide. It contains a painting of Buddah and his disciples. Dr. Kuroda obtained it recently in Peking and lent it to Dr. Gemmyo Ono, an expert in Tokyo on Buddhist literature, for appraisal.

According to Dr. Ono, the scroll is one of those printed by order of Kublai Khan around 1281 when his fleet attempted to attack Kyushu. The Mongol Emperor used them to pacify the conquered Chinese. Some of these scrolls are still preserved in the Kunfa Temple Peking. Dr. Kuroda's is the first Buddhist sutra of the kind to come into the possession of a Japanese and is expected to be named a national treasure.—"Japan Times."

A tiny radio tube, one and five-eighth inches long and nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter has been developed, after two years of research in Salem, Mass., laboratories, as an aid to the deaf. It is four times as sensitive as the mechanical devices used for this purpose up to now. This tube may also be applied in radio receiving sets for police and infantry.

RE-ORIENTATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 8)

as kindness, courtesy, obedience, co-operation and loyalty. It implies in a person, self-mastery and a rigid respect for the rights of others.

Character is the keynote of threefold man. A mental and physical composite that prophesies brilliant success in life, may be entirely ruined if accompanied by moral laxity or weakness. A wonderful physique and brilliant intellect are a positive detriment to society, if associated with a dissolute character. Health and knowledge without moral character stamina, are of little use. Character is at its best when allied with a healthy body and mind. Physical fitness and mental vigour unconsciously tend to produce the moral qualities of optimism and good fellowship and of aggressiveness and self-confidence. The value of play in the promotion of character development, has long been recognized by the foremost educators.

Process Of Character Development

Character is primarily based upon well-developed instincts and emotions. Since the most fundamental instincts and emotion require muscular activity for their expression, it follows that play, which provides for this natural expression, must be one of the strongest factors in the development of character. The worth of any activity in the promotion of moral qualities, is determined chiefly by the nature of the instincts and emotions exercised.

The everyday life is much different from that of the school room. Play gives a progressive education in adjustments that approximate the practical life of adults. The child gradually becomes able to master increasingly difficult situations. First, to control his bodily movement of itself; then his bodily control to imitate persons and things, and later to imitate imaginery creation of his mind then to use his new physical skill to some desired end that involves rivalry with playmates.

Simple play prepares the way for athletic play, which in turn prepares the way for the competitive type of life.

That the life situations provided through physical education activities, offer some of the finest opportunities to develop in boys and girls the fundamental social attitudes and powers needed for constructive democratic citizenship in later life, is accepted by all educators. More and more have games and sports been recognized as effective character building activities.

Fair play is the rule of life, and there is no better way to learn it than by participating in games or by watching games, if you cannot participate.

Games and sports are so universal that through them even more than through art and music, are diverse peoples of the world drawn together. It is conceivable that people who cannot understand each other's tongues, might speak to each other through certain games.

The play instinct is universal and immortal. There is not a land under the sun where day and night men do not gather in groups to try each other's wit and to teach each other to be social and civil.

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM —A CHARITABLE VIEW

(Continued from page 13)

well and truly organised, may, in some remote period, deal strictly with the poor. But, until that millennium comes, have pity and consideration for the poor. Then only will God, if you believe in a God, have pity and consideration for you. Remember that riches are fleeting. Mercy and charity are all-abiding. Kind hearts are more than coronets. Who are we to judge the unfortunate poor? Let God be their judge, if they beg without cause, but beware lest the fountain of charitable instincts dry up in you! Whatever westerners and a few of their eastern admirers may say. "indiscriminate, unstinted and unquestioning charity, promptly dealt out in the hour of need," still continues to be the characteristic feature of India, which is proud to be known as the Land of Charity.

For, in India, the highest caste of Brahmins, by themselves holding the beggars' bowl, have taught the multitude, at their ceremony which is unsurpassed for its humility, that no man need be ashamed to beg, and that Poverty is no Crime!

EDUCATION AMONG ANCIENT IRANIANS

(Continued From Page 14)

marble quarry and education to the art of a sculptor. As the sculptor gives a touch to the undressed stone and produces the beautiful figure of a man or woman out of it, so education develops the capabilities of the soul. He also compares an educated man to "a fertile soil which when sown with seed gives a plentiful crop."

In the Pand-nameh of Buzerche Meher, the celebrated Prime Minister of Noshirwan, we read the following question: "Which is the better quality in man, education or good habits?" Reply: "Education makes a man noble, good habits endow him with a virtuous disposition. Education is a corrector of man, good habits, the guardian of his soul."

The aim of Iranian education was to make a good citizen, as can be gathered from the prayers of an Iranian father, who prayed to God for a child. Standing before his sacred fire, which he considered to be the emblem of Divinity, he prayed for a "child of innate wisdom, who would bring help to his community, who would, participate in the deliberations of his Anjuman, who would be well-formed, strong and respectable, who would relieve distress and who would add to the glory of his house, to the glory of his clan, to the glory of his city, to the glory of his country."

According to the Mino Kherad, a child that did not add its mite to the glory of his house or country was considered to be a bad child. It is for this reason that we read in the Patwand-nameh or the Ashirwad prayer recited on the occasion of a marriage, an admonition, saying, "Be more glorious than your father." The admonition says that a child must exert well, and not remain satisfied with the glory of his or her parents.

A Story Of Cambyses And Croesus

This admonition of the ancient Persians reminds us of the story of Cambyses and Croesus, as described by Herodutus. When the Persians and Croesus were sitting with Cambyses, the latter asked what sort of man he appeared to be in comparison with his father Cyrus? They answered that he was superior to his father, for that he held all that Cyrus possessed, and had acquired besides Egypt and the Empire of the sea. Croesus being present, not being pleased with this decision, spoke thus to Cambyses: "To me now, Oh, son of Cyrus, you do not appear comparable to your father, for you have not yet such a son as he left behind him." Cambyses was delighted at hearing this, and commended the judgment of Croesus." This story illustrates the desire of the ancient Iranians that a son should try to add to the glory of his father, his houses and his country.

As to the child's education, their first aim was to make of him an able and useful member of their community, and to implant in him those virtues for which the old Iranian people were principally remarkable, and which the Avesta sums up in the words, "Piety in Thought," Word and Action."

Education From An Early Age

The great Athenian statesman, Pericles, compares the children and the young men of a country to the season of spring. As a good deal depends upon the nature of the spring season to determine the general prosperity of the whole year, or in other words, as a good or bad spring makes the year on the whole good or bad, so the physical, mental and moral education of the children and the young men of the country determine generally the future prosperity and welfare of the nation.

It will thus be seen that the education of children in ancient Iran was looked at from several points of view, viz., (a) the interest of the State, (b) the interest of the children, and (c) the interest of the parents.

A Tangled Square

FOR the holiday season it is always wise to have a few puzzles up your sleeve to try on your friends. Here is a tangled word square that may keep them guessing for a while:

I E I T
I S A S
A S I S
E D E D

The puzzle is to readjust the sixteen letters in the square so that they form a perfect word square. And it would be little use inviting them to solve the puzzle unless you knew the answer yourself. So here is the answer:

I S I S
S I D E
I D E A
S E A T

My first is almost all; so is my second, and also my all. What am I? The answer is "also."

In my first my second sat. Then my third and fourth I ate. The answer is "insatiate."

If I were in the sun and you were out of the sun what would it be? It would be a "sin."

A Christmas Poser

CHRISTMAS DAY and New Year's Day fall, as a rule, upon the same day of the week. Can any ingenious puzzle solver discover why they do not fall upon the same day of the week in this year of 1938?

Think that one over carefully. There is a catch to it. As a matter of fact Christmas and New Years do not, as a rule, fall on the same day of the week in any one year. New Year's Day in 1938 came on a Saturday. Christmas Day comes on a Sunday.

A Laundry Puzzle

WE sent six collars and seven pairs of socks to the laundry and the bill was 88 cents. Next week we sent seven collars and six pairs of socks and this time the bill was only 83 cents. How much did that laundryman charge for each collar and how much for each pair of socks? The answer, of course, is two cents per collar and three cents for each pair of socks.

(For Solution see Page 56)

Puzzle Pete

Pete watched an old fisherman making a net by knotting together pieces of rope. Pete could not resist the impulse to make a suggestion:

"I see you have ten pieces of rope knotted together with 25 knots, each rope having five knots in it. Do you know that you could have knotted them together so that each rope would have six knots in it. And it would have required only two more knots than you now have."

How can this be done? Make a sketch of the arrangement on a paper, representing the ropes by ten straight lines and the knots by large dots.

Read it FREE

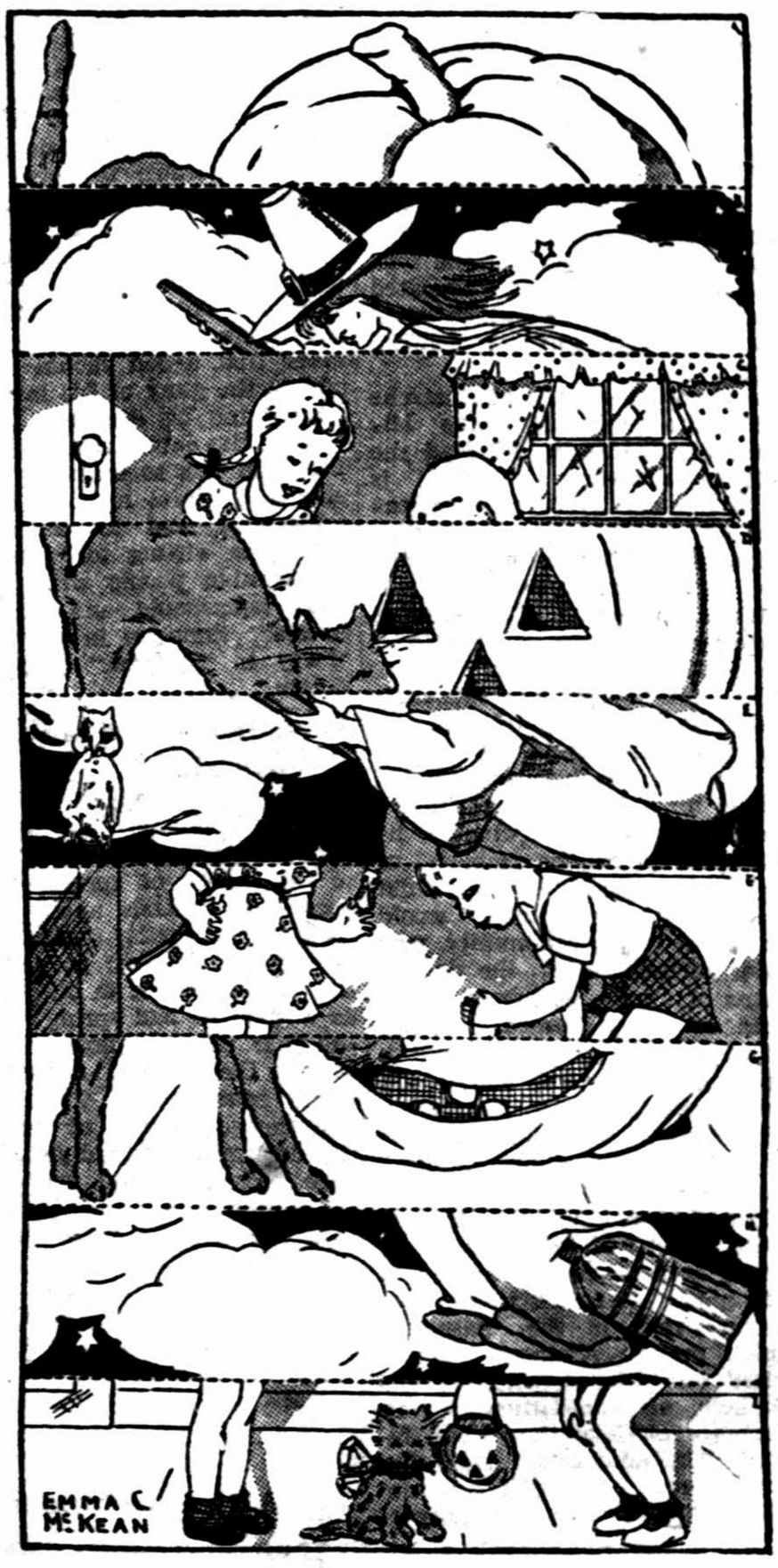
We are the Sole publishers of Dr. Gambers' three dozen books on "Sex and Health". In order to acquaint every educated man with this author, we lend out for reading, free of any charge or obligation, his best 280-page book **"Ideal Marriage."** If you are a resident of Bombay, please call at our office and take loan of a copy, otherwise enquire how you can get the book by post for free reading.

Catalogues sent post free.

BRIJMOHAN & CO.

Plaft Bldg. (opp. Lakshmi Bldg.)
Phirozeshaw Mehta Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 30230

A HALLOWE'EN FOLD-UP



HOW quickly can you correctly fold this puzzle drawing to see each of the three pictures completed? To see the first Hallowe'en picture, fold lower A-line to meet upper D-line, and fold lower D-line to meet upper G-line. To see the second Hallowe'en picture, fold lower B-line to meet upper E-line, and fold lower E-line to meet upper H-line. To see the third Hallowe'en picture, fold lower C-line to meet upper F-line, and fold lower F-line to meet upper I-line.

(For Solution See Page 55).

THE HALLOWE'EN PUMPKIN RACE

DETERMINED to thwart the evil spirits who filch gates and park buggies on top of barns, the community center of Blinkville organized a pumpkin race for Hallowe'en.

A stack of pumpkins was placed in the center of the village green and the children of the community gathered around in a circle. Each pumpkin had a letter printed upon it. For a time the youngsters studied the lettered vegetables in silence. Then one boy leaped to his feet, placed the pumpkins in a row so that their letters spelled a word, grabbed up one of the pumpkins and headed for the goal on the other side of the village. A couple of minutes later, another chap jumped up and rearranged the pumpkins forming a word with their letters. He, too, took a pumpkin and dashed off in pursuit of the first boy.

As the number of pumpkins grew smaller, it was increasingly easier to form words with their letters and soon all the children were racing through the streets. In the drawing are shown nine lettered pumpkins. Can you discover nine words that the children could form from them according to the rules of the race?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Army Anagrams

HERE is an excellent little exercise for patient or quick-witted puzzle solvers. Each word, or group of words, in italics, in the following verse, forms a military title when the letters are shuffled and recast as an anagram. The italic words in the first line, when the letters are recast, spell soldier. Now go ahead and see how long it takes you to decipher the others.

I'm free today, the *old sire* said,
O *no cell* now have I to dread;
For this one happy day to me
***Are glen* and hill and forest free.**
I, if I will, can ride, or fish,
***A pit can* enter, if I wish,**
In search of chalk or sand.
In peace alone I now can dine,
And sing to Anna's *lute at nine*,
Nor fear a reprimand.

Ask the Captain

IF from the North Pole you start sailing in a southwesterly direction, and keep a straight course for twenty miles, to what point of the compass must you steer to get back to the North Pole by the shortest possible route? The answer, of course, is that you must steer due north, but the captain may want to know how it is possible to sail away from the North Pole in any direction other than due south.

An Easy Anagram

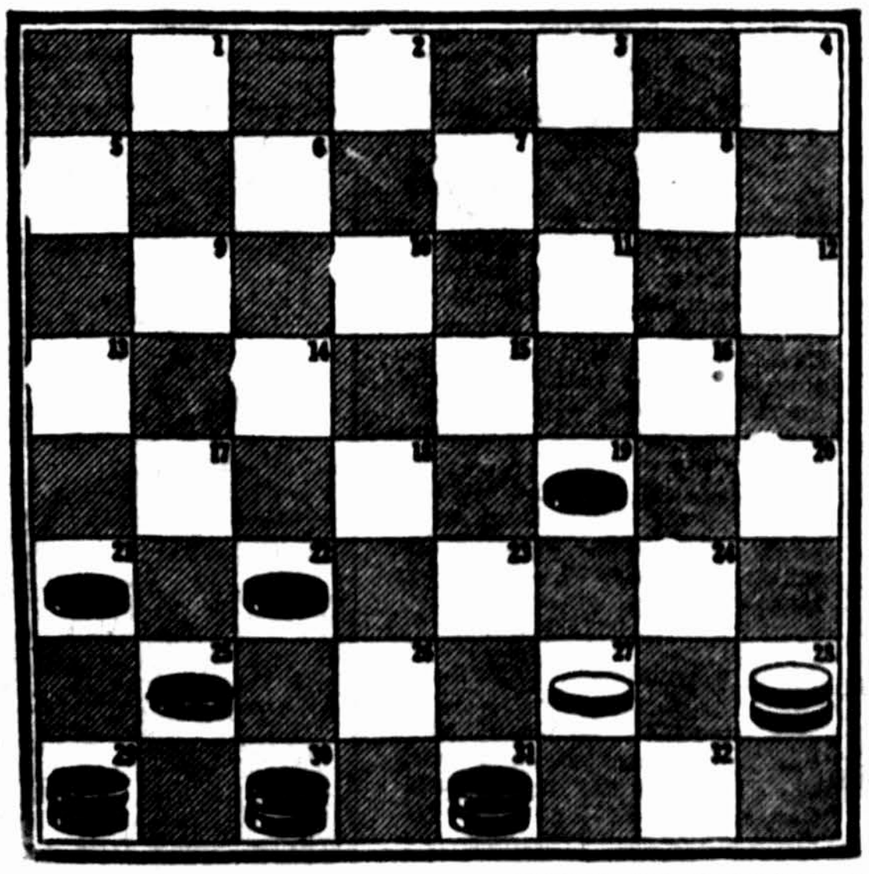
CAN you transpose the letters of the word at the foot of the picture so as to form a single word that describes the girl's opinion of her gentlemen friends?

(For Solution See Page 55)

THE BIG BLOCKADE

White Checkers to Move and Win in Two Moves

BLACKS MOVING DOWN



Copyright, 1938 by Millard Hopper

WHITES MOVING UP

HERE is another interesting little checker problem by Millard Hopper, the "checker king." Seven blacks are opposed to two whites and it looks like a big blockade. But in two moves the outnumbered whites can win this game. Can you show how? The solution will be given next week. In last week's problem black wins by moving the checker on square 2 to square 6. White jumps 9 to 2 and black crowns his man by 28 to 32, and when the white king jumps from 2 to 11, black jumps seven checkers and wins the game.

(For Solution See Page 55)

THE DEVADASI

(Continued from page 16)

mother, "a night or two Natesan will be with you".

"Afterwards?" asked the girl.

"I will kick him off" promised the mother.

"But why not now?" the girl pleaded.

"That can't be since he will bring two hundred rupees next Monday" "So you are selling me for two hundred rupees" Padma's eyes were brimming with tears.

Don't weep, you silly girl. When I am arranging for your pleasure and happiness you say I am selling you. Good Heavens".

"No, no, I don't like him" broke out the girl in the middle of her sobs.

"Shut up that rot now" the mother lost her temper, "you are becoming naughty. How can I feed you? And I am fast aging".

Padma turned away her sob-soiled face and suddenly became mute as if a great truth had dawned upon her mind. She walked away quietly from her mother's presence and retired to bed sobbing.

III

It was the appointed Monday. The twilight of the evening had not deepened into dusk when Natesan was seen entering Meenakshi's house casting stealthy glances on all sides. A servant carrying a basket of fruits deposited it in the house and after receiving his few coppers disappeared.

Meenakshi was all smiles in receiving Natesan. In his gaudy dress Natesan looked most repulsive. Meenakshi shouted for Padma and let Natesan upstairs. She had not spared any pains to make her daughter look like a veritable Rambha on earth. Padma's natural grace and her rich apparel made a splendid synthesis.

They took the slight refreshments—Natesan and Meenakshi only, for Padma relished nothing. Meenakshi was busy whispering instructions into the unwilling ears of her daughter. After some time Meenakshi left them alone in the apartment, closing the door she came down and lay on her bed awake.

Natesan began wooing and cooing. But he had to deal with a stubborn girl. Padma sat in a corner, grim and gloomy, like a melancholy marble statue. She remonstrated; she resented; she even spoke angrily. But Natesan having now reached the point of intoxication—he remembered he had parted with a substantial sum—he knew his task. He could waste no time.

At last Padma unable to resist his lewd advances swooned and became unconscious.

IV

Hours elapsed. Meenakshi satisfied with the thought that her daughter had been successfully initiated into the mysteries of that ignoble trade was comfortably asleep. Natesan, sated and satisfied, lay on the bed snoring.

Padma woke up troubled and perplexed and discovered that the worst had happened

She thought for a moment. She gave a tug to the door and the latch gave way. She hurried downstairs, took a look round the house, opened the front door and in a moment was in the deserted street. She walked hastily but like one who knew not her destination. Why should she live at all—that was her foremost thought She thought of the temple tank—the tank that had solved many problems like hers by offering a ready means of escape into another and perhaps, who knows, a better world.

She reached the tank in a short time. She descended the steps till she was on the last one and could feel the chill waters beating at her fair feet As she looked at the vast expanse of those still waters a cold shudder ran through her frame. She was helpless for a moment. But the thought of her mother, of Natesan and the many more Natesans that she would have to face and embrace, decided her course. She lifted up her soulful eyes heavenward and muttered inaudibly as though she was questioning the Infinite Intelligence to account for her existence. She was a Devadasi—was this what that meant? Why should she in the full bloom of her youth satisfy the passion of an old rake? Why should life be so cruel and inartistic?—she asked herself.—Was she not the bride of the Lord? Then He would chide her delay.

The stately "gopura' which reared itself into the heavens now looked on her as if to reproach her. She thought no more.

A splash broke the stillness of the night.

The waters gurgled, bubbled and made some strange noise; ripples started from somewhere, advanced to the steps and receded. After a while all was silent. The zephyrs of the morn blew bemoaningly. The day dawned.

(THE END)

"Here, old man, take this glass of Cognac. It is 50 years old."
"H'm, rather small for its age!"

INDIA AND THE WORLD

(Continued From Page 9)

be a picture of India in the round and as a whole.

Cultural Contact

But what is most urgently required is the opening of something like the "Ministero della Cultura Popolare" in Italy or like the "Dautscher Akademischer" in Germany. They are much more than official propagandist organisations. Of course they publish and freely broadcast information about Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy, in various languages, in attractive forms

Any tourist can literally bring with himself a load of books and booklets, beautifully illustrated and informative about these countries. They will arrange for you interviews with important persons, visits to typical institutions, stay in certain places. There are branches spread all over the country and with a letter of introduction you feel perfectly at home anywhere. But they do not stop at political propaganda.

They arrange in central places for a course of lectures, specially for foreigners, on fine arts, the language and literature of the country—on all that they consider to be the best in the country. Tourist parties are sent to other countries, to establish relations of mutual understanding and even cordiality. During holidays groups of select students are sent or taken so that the youth of each country may meet on the playground, in the hostel, on the mountain side without artificial restraints.

All this may count for little in the struggle for supremacy between nations, when economic interest and political power leave little room for kindly feelings. But no nation which is great can afford to live by itself, without making any effort to give what is best in it to others. No nation can be self-respecting which is not proud enough to show what is best in it to others. And no nation which is growing against odds can neglect every possible means for seeking foreign aid and advice as it struggles

India has uptil now shown little but its sores to foreigners and received nothing but pity mixed with contempt. It is time to display a few buds and some rare flowers of Indian culture.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

almost all things you need daily, made in our own country.

Remember, therefore, every time you buy some foreign stuff, the money goes out of our country to some rich person who does not need it, while our own people are starving and need our help very much. You know that charity begins at home.

Each time you buy something Indian, you will be helping some of your own poor brothers and sisters. Make it a point never to forget this. Let that be your good turn for to-day and every day to come.

Bharat Mata ki Jai!

"I am an Indian."
(Kumar Shashikumar).

MATCHBOX FUN

This matchbox game, arranged for any number of players, will cause no end of fun. Players, standing or sitting, form a circle and one player must take a match-box cover, which he must fix on his nose so that it stays on by itself.

Then he must turn to his right neighbour, and, without using his hands, pass it on to that player's nose without dropping it. If the match-box is dropped the player dropping it must pay forfeit. Paying forfeits will cause as much fun as the game.

Play the game to a finish, the player who succeeds in passing the matchbox without dropping it being the winner.

Forfeits.—Place the matchbox so that every player but yourself can see it. (On the head.) Sing a verse of a song, etc., etc.

* * * *

TRY YOUR STRENGTH

Get two friends each to hold one end of a short length of rope. They must pull on the ends as tightly as possible as to keep the rope quite taut.

Take a piece of strong twine and tie one end to the 'centre' of the rope. Take the other end of the twine and gently pull it.

No matter how taut the rope may be, it is impossible to prevent it being drawn out of a straight line.

* * * *

DUPLICATE DRAWINGS

Here is a good way of making copies of a drawing or design.

Get a sheet of thin transparent celluloid. Now sand-paper down one side to a smooth ground-glass surface.

Using the sheet like tracing paper trace the design in pencil on the rough surface. Now turn the celluloid over on to a sheet of paper and rub the top part with a hard, smooth object like the bowl of a spoon.

At least half a dozen excellent impressions can be taken off one tracing in this way.

"He copies the Foreigner".

(Ram Kisani)

* * * *

EXAM. INTELLIGENCE.

He was sitting for an examination and found the questions too much for his rather limited learning. However, he used his intelligence as far as possible until he came to one question, which read: "State the number of tons of coal exported from the British Isles in any given year."

He thought for a moment, and then his brow cleared.

Hastily he wrote the answer: "1066—none."

"War."
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

"Some may come and some may go".
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

SOME LETTERS REPLIED

Dear Dada—I feel that we are advancing all right day by day, but could you tell me what is always behind time?

Yours, Sumati.

The back of a watch or a clock—Yes!

Dear Dada—What is preferable—to be a girl or to be a boy?

Yours, Dhun.

"To be or not to be" is not the question here. For a girl it is preferable to be a good girl, and for a boy, to be a good boy.

* * * *

Dear Dada—Uncle gave me an apple for myself and my sister, and he suggested that whenever one has to divide such things, he should retain a smaller share for himself and give a bigger one to the other. I handed over the apple to my sister and asked her to divide it between ourselves. She did not heed to the uncle's suggestion, and handed over to me a smaller piece, while she began to eat the bigger share herself. What should I have done in that case?

Yours, Phillip.

Why, you should have begun eating your share of the apple too, and I do hope you did that and have not been waiting for this reply to appear.....

* * * *

Dear Dada—I am the mother of an only child, worried how to keep him healthily amused while I get on with my housework. You please advise me on the point?

Yours, A Mother.

Set him little tasks to do all by himself, giving occasional glimpses and words of encouragement. Every child should be taught to amuse himself once in a while. It is fatal to rob children of all initiative and allow them, by being constantly at their beck and call, to live in a state of helpless dependence.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"And Baby Shubha is lovely!"

(Photo by Mrs. B. Nagarkar).

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 4)

me no harm. It's just the principle". And that is exactly what it was—just a principle that dark men should stand by dark men when a white skin is involved. That is how humanity instinctively divides itself on such occasions.

Wogs

Some of us who go back to India after a Varsity education or a few years at Sandhurst or Cranwel are contemptuously referred to as Wogs. It is the abbreviation for Westernised Oriental Gentlemen. Some of us deserve to be called that We resent it because we do not like to be told so bluntly that we behave like apes who are attempting a retrogression of the species surviving too long in the same state. I like to believe that I am different from them, but I find myself doing the things I condemn in others Tradition is difficult to shake off, even though it may consist chiefly of exhibitionism. Yet I like to differentiate between the motives and to draw subtle shades of difference I say I like to wear a Sulka shirt because it puts me in a certain frame of mind. I have not the heart to confess that when I go to Delhez for a hair-cut, I am impressed by the names of celebrities pasted on the large bottles of lotion that surrounded me I didn't like to admit that when I go to the Berkeley I like Ferraro to pay a little special attention to me, even though he has no idea, who I am Yet I like all these things. I like to eat oysters at Prunier's more than at any other place, even though elsewhere they may not cost so much. I like to have a gardenia in my button hole when I am sporting my evening clothes. I like to drink into the early hours of the morning at a night club, with one of the demi-mondaine to amuse me with her little conversation. I like to spend an occasional weekend in Paris, and I get an intense satisfaction from knowing my Paris, well, I like to think I am getting more out of things than others who do exactly the same. Yet I realise that all the time there is an element of exhibitionism underlying all this and that I am not very different from so many others who do these things more obviously. I feel quite at home in the midst of this sophistication empty though it may be, while more solid surroundings at home bore me. I know that these are things which don't matter in life, but this sniff of cocaine inspires and helps me to move from one mood of despair to another. And what makes it more exciting is that I cannot take any of these things for granted. Sometimes I hold my breath and wonder where the next half-crown will come from. A cigarette case in pawn—a cigarette case redeemed, so life goes on, one redemption after the other I live if only for the joy of redeeming It makes life worth living. I like to feel that my bed-sitter may one day swell out into a smart studio apartment, where the curtains will be of dark blue plush and braided with gold and where the ash-trays will be so large I will not have to stretch to flick my ash. But I also like to feel that to-morrow my bed-sitter may shrink into a bed. Yet I would rather it was that way than that I should at my age sit smugly complacent in a bed-sitter all my life

But will anyone at home ever understand that point of view? Will they ever realise that a young man who refuses the shelter of security is not necessarily immoral—that even the conception of morality has changed with the coming of the new generation,' and that what may have appeared in shocking taste to our grand-parents is only routine to us. This is the most difficult situation that faces young men like me, who wish to depart from the beaten track and discard the dogmas of orthodoxy—the problem of convincing our elders that the right of youth to assert itself cannot be denied, and that sooner or later India will have to get used to the idea that its youth has also risen in revolt against the domination of orthodox opinion and this time it is orthodoxy that will have to give way. That is the aspect of the struggle of those of us who have been denied a full share in the enjoyment of life on the grounds of our adolescence.

The Duke Of Windsor

I remember the day a year ago, when the news came late at night in India that Edward VIII, King of England, had abdicated. There had been a great deal of discussion in the family as there was in every other family of the world, as to what was the right thing for him to do. I noticed that the more senior members of the family were inclined to stress the constitutional aspect, while the younger generation were all for freedom of the individual, no matter who he was, and his right to decide what was right and and what was moral in all matters affecting him. I could hear these conflicting opinions being bandied about while I was in the next room turning out an article for a Bombay paper which was headed "A kingdom for a woman". I had very little time, for early next morning I was due to leave for Karachi to say good-bye to my father before sailing for England. I remember correcting the article in the tender on my way to the boat which was lying midstream, and the feeling of satisfaction when I finished my tribute to the man who was much after my heart. Sad though I was at the tragedy of the abdication, I rejoiced that there was amongst us at least one who had the courage of his convictions and who had by choosing to abdicate told orthodox, conventional, prudish Society what he really thought of it. Looked at from that point of view, it was a great day in the history of the conflict of generations, a day which the youth of the world should celebrate Ostensibly orthodoxy may have triumphed, tradition upheld, and the constitution of England saved, but the moral victory was for youth. It was a triumph for the new generation, of which Edward VIII, in spite of his king'y role, was the symbol.

So that this struggle against orthodoxy was not confined only to modern India

But India presented other aspects of struggle. There was the struggle of poverty against vested interests, of untouchability against caste-prejudice and of the masses as a whole against the domination of the British rule, against the dictatorship of self-appointed leaders,' against all those who wanted to hold them back in the same low standard of living, if life it can be called as they were now The problem of India therefore, as we saw, it, was what was to happen to all those millions and millions of people who were the dark specks over India. Can anyone tell?

It is difficult at any time to forecast the destiny of any nation or of a whole country. One great war can upset the best of calculations. Who would have believed that the ruling monarch of pre-war Germany, the great Kaiser Wilhelm II, would ever have had to spend the autumn and winter of his life as an exile in Doorn, and that in quick succession Germany would be turned into a republic and later into a Fascist dictatorship "uber alles." but under Adolf Hitler?

Yet these things have all come to pass and the element of surprise fades away with lapse of time. When the drive to exterminate the Jews from Germany was started, we were told that the world would not stand for anything so inhuman, but it did. When Italy marched into Abyssinia it was the League of Nations that was going to make its force felt, but Italy conquered Abyssinia just the same. And since then we have seen a civil war in Spain and a war in the Far East which have upset the best of calculations, All these things were not anticipated by our fathers, nor did they know that in their own country the powerful despotism of the British Government would give way to our crop of amateur ploiticians, or else they would not have stuck so faithfully and so long to the British Raj!

The next years are, therefore, just as uncertain. God alone knows what will happen, but we know what we want to happen. That is the future of India as we see it, as we want to see it and as can reasonably be forecasted.

Therefore I think that the turning-point of modern Indian history was Nehru's presidential address to the Congress, when he spoke of the Socialism that was soon to come. He made it clear that his view was not the view of the Congress as a whole, but in so far as he was their elected President, it was only fair that he should state his opinion clearly in fairness to the Party which had made him their leader. It wa, the way he meant to go. It was the way India would be led by him to go.

Socialism

Socialism!—that word used to cause uneasiness when mentioned in India,—Even the most intelligent people feared Socialism as children fear going into the dark. And to them it was going into the dark, for no one knew what Socialism stood for or what it meant. Society in India is slow to acclimatise itself to any radical change, and Socialism has always been looked upon with suspicion as something that is vulgar in its exposition and dangerous in execution. Their reaction corresponded to that of the English people to the formation of the Soviet Republic. English people resented the presence of the first Soviet Ambassador at the Court of St James's. They were not willing to accept the Communist Revolution as an historical fact, but time exercised its healing influence, and to-day the English send their Secretaries of State to kiss Stalin on both cheeks, if only as a diplomatic gesture But even though orthodox England has learned to recognise the existence of Communism, India is still a little reluctant to acknowledge Socialism in its midst

To advocate Socialism involves the instant disapproval of authority in India. Orthodoxy and the Government of India have no use for Socialism. They still believe that every cloud has its silver lining, and that there is prosperity round the corner of every depression, and all they have done for the workless, the poor, the unemployed, is to ask them to have faith in God, make strange offerings and wait for manna to drop from the heavens. This is the philosophy of life, which they want us to imbibe. It is the basis of their sound economic principles It is even their religion.

Socialism, however, is always being confounded with the art of being sociable on the one hand and with revolution and Communism on the other It is like the confusion that exists in India about words like "gigolo" which they believe has something to do with homosexuals or some perverted form of sex. So, too, Socialism is some perverted political creed which is not "decent"

But Nehru had advocated it as the only salvation of the peoples of India. It was a momentous decision and the reaction of small fry was interesting to watch. All over the country the Liberals were denouncing this "Socialism" which they hardly understood. It was the end, they said, of our culture and religion and all that India held sacred Culture, indeed!—and coming from our Liberals it sounds absurd

I had heard at the Union at Oxford someone speak of the policy of the National Government and say that to find the policy of the National Government was like looking at the dead of night in a dark room for a black cat which wasn't there That may have been a slight under-estimation of the policy of the National Government but it certainly was an accurate representation of the state of affairs within the Liberal fold in India The Liberals wanted their bread to be buttered on both sides, running, as they did, between Swaraj Bhuvan, which was the Congress headquarters and Government House, lest in being too partial to one side they may be left in the cold when the other came to power.

Nehru said of the Liberals of India, and it is worth recording: "What they are exactly it is difficult to say, for they have no firm positive basis of ideas and, though small in number differ from one another. They are strong only in negation. They see error everywhere and attempt to avoid it and hope that in doing so they will find the truth Truth for them indeed always lies between two extremes By criticising everything they consider extremes, they experience the feeling of being virtuous and moderate and good. This method helps them in avoiding painful and difficult processes of thought and in having to put forward constructive ideas. Capitalism, some of them vaguely feel, has not wholly succeeded in Europe and is in trouble; on the other hand Socialism is obviously bad, because it attacks vested interests"

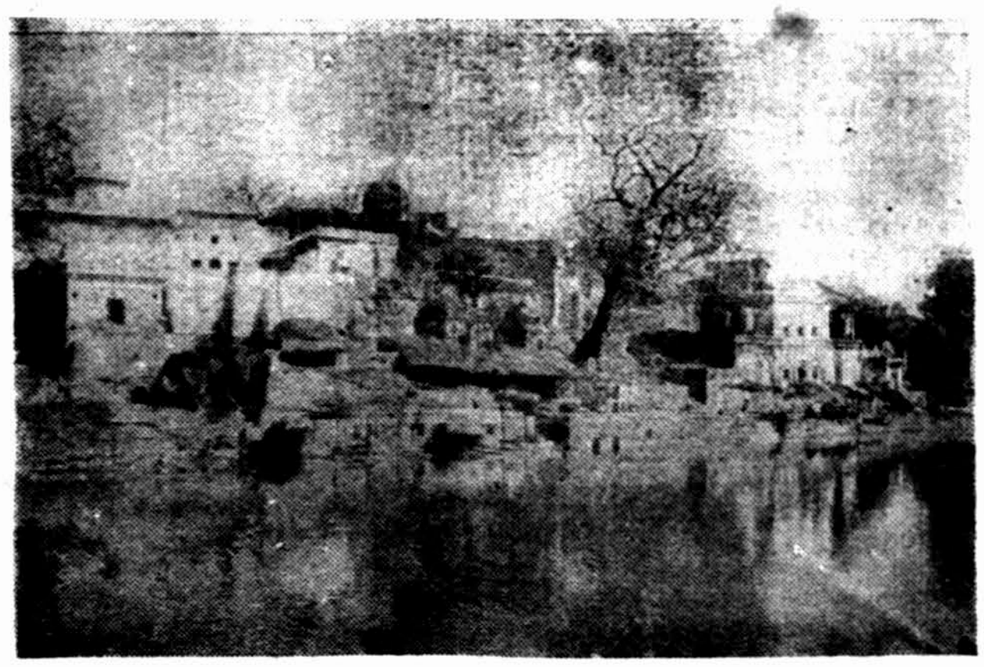
And that was the attitude to Socialism of a body of men who regarded themselves and were regarded by others as reasonably intelligent. There is little wonder that Nehru's bombshell of the coming of Socialism was regarded with trepidation by those who feared it and as nonsensical prattle by those who did not even know what Socialism stood for

Clouds And Sense

About the same time as Nehru made his brilliant presidential address, I happened to be reciting a few old Oxford epigrams to the Rotary Club of Bombay, heading my address "The Problem of the Younger Generation." A few days past and a cousin of mine sent me a cutting from a newspaper in Lahore, which is read widely in the North of India The leader column was headed "Clouds and Sense." It began: "One descends with relief from the journey in the clouds with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(Continued On Page 53)

ILLUSTRATED
'A Guide to Sufferers'
2nd. Edition Just Published.
FREE BOOK
Th new edition contains a chapter on physiology of disease, describes the method of avoiding all evil influences of nine planets, reveals secrets of gaining sex-energy and everlasting power and gives informations about the treatments of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, impotency, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases etc Sent absolutely free
Address:—
Howrah Kustha-Kutir,
P. B No 7, Howrah.



A View of the Mandakini River.

Tulsidasji's Hut.

CHITRAKUTA OR THE BEAUTIFUL ABODE

(Continued From Page 7.)

young Sage who defied the God of Death, and other holy names lie near about and are invariably visited by pilgrims who believe that all their troubles will cease by worshipping at these shrines.

Sitapur

Sitapur is considered interesting because it is believed that it has sprung up around the original site chosen by Rama for his forest abode. Sitapur is also known as Puri. The ghats constructed on the river bank are 100 feet high in certain places and provide an imposing sight from the top of the temple above. I have already stated that Raghava Prayag is the chief centre where the pilgrimage begins and concludes. A spring in the shape of a bow is called Mandakini at this place, although the Payoshni also is called by the same name. This place is said to be as holy as Prayag itself. Here also we are asked to believe that the triple confluence of three rivers takes place, the imaginary river being the Savitri. It is called Raghava, Praying, because Raghava or Ramachandra performed the funeral rites in honour of his father at this sacred spot.

Mattagajendreswara Temple

On this ghat lies a temple known as the temple of Mattagajendreswara. It was built by a former Raja of Panna. We are told that the temple stands to commemorate the permission given to Ramachandra for erecting his hut in the Raja's kingdom, by the ancient king known as Majjagandha. The river ghat is called Raghava-ghat. The temple above the central ghat is known as "Yagna-vedi" where, it is said, the Creafor performed sacrifices in order to attain bliss. Inside the temple is a hut which, according to popular belief, was the abode of Rama for some time.

Cottage Of Tulsidas

Devotees of Rama flock to two sites said to have been the cottages of Tulsi Das, the great composer of Hindi Ramayana. One of these huts is situated in the lane opposite Rama or Raghava Ghat, while the second one lies on the path covered by the holy round which has been described already. Pilgrims sincerely believe that Tulsi Das still continues to hover round either or both of these huts in spirit every night and chants his praise of Rama. In one of the huts, we see images of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana, while in another we see an earthen image of the holy Poet himself

Janaki Kunda

Janaki Kunda is a small pond which you approach while walking along the bank of the Mandakini and is situated a little distance from the Parnakuti. The pond is dedicated to Sita. Its natural beauty attracts attention. Nearby certain footprints on white stone are seen and these are said to be the footprints of Ramachandra and Sitamayee. In the middle of the river Mandakini are two white slabs on which Rama and Sita are said to have taken their rest while proceeding to visit Saint Atri. It used to be a single slab which, however, is broken into two to-day on account of natural processes. These slabs are known as Fatik Shila and are worshipped by the pilgrim, with great devotion.

Kampta Hill

The Kampta Hill is called the throne of Rama and Sita. The mount, therefore, is very sacred to the pilgrim. Its circumference is three miles. In 1725, the Rani of Chattrasal constructed a pucca pathway for the holy round here. It is considered such a sacred place that no Hindu would permit even his little children to defile the spot. None is allowed even to cut trees because Rama is said to be universal here. This belief may be responsible for the wild growth of vegetation around and about this spot. According to the "Chitrakuta Mahatmya", there is a big place hidden from view at the top of the mount. It is said to continue to exist surrounded by a celestial garden "which is for ever the abode of the divine couple, Rama and Sita."

Mukharavinda

This place known as Mukharavinda literally means the 'lotus face.' It is also revered as the image of Rama himself. Rama and Sita are said to have stayed in a cave on this mount. Even here, one comes across some marks said to be the footprints of the divine couple. And then we go to Rama Shaiyya, where we come across a big stone slab on which we see two curious marks or depressions such as might be formed when two persons lie down on mattresses. A mark representing a bow divides the two depressions above mentioned. Tradition has it that it was on the slab that Rama and Sita spent a night while sojourning the forest. Because they were observing a vow of celibacy, the bow was placed between the couple.

Bharatakupa

The Bharatakupa or the well of Bharata is within walking distance of the railway station of the same name. According to Tulsi Das, Bharata, when he called on his banished brother, brought with him the sacred waters of holy rivers in order to be used for Rama's coronation. Rama, however, was adamant, and therefore Atri advised Bharata to pour his collection of water into the well. A bath in this well is supposed to confer all the merits of baths in the various holy rivers of India. A small temple a little away from the well is dedicated to Bharata and attracts large crowds throughout the year.

Hanuman Dhara

I have already referred to Hanuman Dhara as a chief attraction to the pilgrim. Here we have a small spring which has its source above the centre of the hillock. These waters fall into a pond near Hanuman's temple and are, therefore, known as Hanuman Dhara. The flow from the tank is known as Patala Ganga. Sita-ki-Rasoi is visited by the pilgrim because it was here that Sita cooked her food for herself and her lord one day during their forest sojourn

According to Hindu belief, a visit to Benares does not yield the desired results unless it is accompanied by a trip to Chitrakuta. Lord Visvanath is not pleased unless His devotees go to Chitrakuta to worship Sri Rama Himself. This belief is, perhaps, responsible for the thousands of pilgrims crowding to Chitrakuta year in and year out.

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS

FOR 1939

ANNAS 2 EACH

BY POST 4 ANNAS

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA

APPLY SOON.

THE ASIAN POULTRY INSTITUTE

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD. POONA.

Handsome Discount to the Trade.

DISTRIBUTORS IN BOMBAY:

HATHI BROTHERS

PANALAL TERRACE, NEAR PERRY, GRANT ROAD.

Lottie: "Darling, when we are married, I should like three servants."
Bob: "You shall have a hundred!"
Lottie: "A hundred!"
Bob: "Yes, one after the other!"

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 51.)

to terra firma with Mr. D. F. Ka-ra...

I have seldom experienced such a feeling of shame and embarrassment as I did when I read through this leader which was a comparison between Nehru, a world figure, and myself. I should have been very flattered to have been compared with someone less well-known and with whom I could reasonably be compared. But with Nehru, who was for me one of India's men of destiny, it was ridiculous. My embarrassment increased as I read through that leader column in which Nehru was merely the clouds and I was made out to be sense. It made me feel small and, even though I may have wished sometimes to be compared with the high and the mighty, now that it had come I did not like it, because I myself was attempting to say what Nehru had said with greater precision and clarity, with much more force and authority. And it was only because I was young and did not have his experience in Indian politics and was afraid that I did not venture to say more.

That is the only real difference between Nehru and those young men like me who want to bring about Socialism in India. It is that we are afraid, while he is not. For he would not stop at anything to bring about that ideal state which he has contemplated for India, whereas we are willing to wait rather than adopt the methods of a Communist revolution. To us the idea of bloodshed is frightening. We detest violence, partly because we are cowards, partly because we do not want to buy our freedom and our self-respect so dearly You cannot blame young men for wanting to live rather than to die young and be crucified as martyrs by posterity. That is the real difference between us. That was the only comparison which could be made difference of the methods of making our ideals come true. That leader page might have been headed: "Courage and Cowardice", not "Clouds and Sense."

King And Country

Yet it is difficult to label myself as a coward. It is, at any rate, the verdict of the outside world on those of us who would rather call ourselves pacifists. But I soon found out after the "King and Country" debate at Oxford that it did not matter what argument you put forward, a pacifist was in the eyes of the brave, only a coward, and by the brave I mean all those who called us cowards. Some people can never understand why anyone should not want to fight so long as the slogan for which they were fighting was good enough. "King and Country" was a good enough slogan, and a great many people were stirred by the very sound of it.

But from my point of view what did it mean? That is how I looked upon it. That is how all dark men will henceforth look upon it. What does it mean to us? Is it our country and our people that we are defending? Is it our hearths and our homes? I doubt very much whether in the face of an invasion over India I would lean back in my chair and say: "No, I am a pacifist". For I would fight for those who, like me, are dark and have suffered because of their colour. I can visualise fighting for such a cause even though I hate the idea of an early death. Perhaps it is because I feel that it is the one time when we shall all be equal—dark men as well as white—dead. There is in death a unifying process which establishes the equality of men. You enter a mortuary and say "dead men". You do not say these are dead Germans or dead Frenchmen or dead Englishmen or dead anyone else. You do not say that they are dead white men or dead black. The one predominant fact about them is that they are dead, and you are willing to pay them the respect that is due to the dead, irrespective of caste or creed or colour. It is strange that this should be so, but it is true.

Yet was the way of death the only way to establish the equality of men and the freedom of the masses? And would we go so far if it was essential for the establishment of a new economic order in India?

These questions are difficult to answer in cold blood. Instinct may guide us differently on the convictions on the spur of the moment, and all our convictions and years of non-violence may be set aside if the things we see happening before us are too horrible. If we can realise the sufferings of our people, we may be moved to sacrifice our lives, but far away in the security of our surroundings we see little of the India which suffers. Sometimes I wonder whether we ever made an attempt to look beyond ourselves, or to change our banal mode of existence, for there is no use speaking of Socialism as the salvation of the people of India unless we know what Socialism implies and what we must do to bring it about, and authority in India sees to it that we never get any opportunity of studying anything that can possibly give us an idea of Socialism. There is the utmost scrutiny exercised by the Government of India over those who show the slightest interest in Socialism. There is the utmost scrutiny exercised by the Government of India over those who show the slightest interest in socialism No one can go to Soviet Russia without being a marked man in the eyes of the Indian C. I. D. No one can read Karl Marx unless it has crept into India without the knowledge of the Customs authorities. The bulk of Socialist literature is regarded as seditious—not only by the Englishmen in India, but also by our own countrymen in authority. The result of years of subjection is that we ourselves are afraid of being free—afraid to go where we want, to read, to learn.

I saw the fear of freedom portrayed in the American version of the film "Emile Zola," where Dreyfus is shown in a cell on Devil's Island. When the news of his acquittal arrives after many long years and the gates are unlocked and Dreyfus is told he is free, he walks out of his cell, then goes back to it, not realising what freedom means. Out again, he goes back once more. Years of imprisonment have made him forget what freedom means, and he keeps coming back to the cell because he cannot get used to the idea of being free. In some ways we are like that, too. We are partly to be blamed for the condition of India.

Willingdon

When Lord Willingdon was Governor of Bombay our socialites used to visit Government House when this was thrown open to the public, and they would seek with reverence a glimpse of those innumerable pairs of shoes which the noble lord had acquired. Perhaps it was symbolic of the power that was vested in him. Perhaps it was the velvet glove which covered the mailed fist or the boot that kicked and trampled on the under-dog. And to think that my own countrymen used to queue up to see this. We acquired one of the shoes and it is called the Willingdon Shoe. Ironic as it might seem, it is in dark brown and white—a strange combination of colours stranger still that brown and white, so symbolic of our two races, should combine to form an Englishman's shoe. It shows how we ourselves have helped the English to trample down our own countrymen. I am afraid the history of India is full of such instances.

In the struggle to free our countrymen from a foreign domination we have found our own countrymen against us, even as we young men in our efforts to assert our individuality found our own parents on the opposite side. So the struggle of India goes on and the struggle of us young men too. This is not yet the end. There is to be no Socialism for India for a long time. Our industrial magnates, who have devoted their lives and their energies to make industry pay, are not going to be converted overnight to the idea of production with a view to consumption. The high-caste Brahmin is not going to worship in the same temple as the Untouchable, and a casteless Society will not be born without a conflict. The Princes will fight to the bitter end to retain that sovereign power which is vested in them, and the poor will still remain the black specks over India. Power is too valuable a possession to be given up without a struggle, and the strength of that power we young men also feel when we fight against orthodoxy, public opinion, our elders, tradition, and conventional morality. Some day perhaps we may break through that cordon of authority. So many of us have already perished in the effort and so many others will, but the struggle goes on.

Yet this struggle of the individual, this revolt of youth is subservient to the main struggle of us dark people against those who are white. And it is only because I feel that everyday more and more of my countrymen are beginning to think that way that I hope that my way will eventually lie East, for I am like all its sons, born dark, and this establishes an equality amongst us.

I have always regarded posterity as a chilly prospect. Yet if I could visualise a day when our children or our children's children could say that we brought forth into that continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are really equal, then I would fight for that freedom—even if it was the freedom of posterity.

Some of us feel that day will soon come. I often wonder whether there will be any Englishmen left in India on that day or whether they would rather leave than see the most priceless jewel in the Imperial Crown turned into a national playing-ground for our dark children.

"The Englishman"

I remember the last leader of a paper called "The Englishman" in Calcutta, before it said goodbye to the India that they had known for many years. There was something pathetic in that farewell—pathetic that a newspaper of some standing should close down because the things it stood for no longer existed. The old idea of Empire had faded away. First there had been the mailed fist. Then came the mailed-fist-in-the-velvet-glove, and later the mailed fist was tried again, and then only the velvet glove, and now there was neither fist nor glove. Such was the lament of "The Englishman" and there were a great many more Englishmen in India who felt the same. I remember that article well, though I cannot lay hands on it now. It began with a recital of the power and the omnipotence of the British rule when that paper first started and it ended up with deploring the power of the Indian people and the rise of the Congress and all that it implied.

Pathetic as that may sound, there was something about it that savoured of ingratitude—despicable in any man, and more so in those who had lived all their lives at the expense of a poor down-trodden people whom they had exploited and whom they could exploit no more. There is one word in Hindustani which describes such people. We call them 'nimuch-haram,' or ingratitude for the very salt you eat—salt being regarded as most essential for human existence. When we use that word it is usually with a great deal of contempt, and that is how I use it now, when I think of the farewell leader of "The Englishman."

Those Englishmen who go to India to-day go there with their eyes wide open, realising that the India of to-day is no longer the India that used to be. We are glad to receive those who arrive with the full realisation of that change. It is no longer the India in which they could lean back in their arm-chairs and hear the poor natives say: "We who are about to die, salute thee." That pagan form of worship has come and gone, and the rule of the iron hand will not, I am afraid, be attempted again. When Lord Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) as Viceroy, the last feeble effort was made to try out the rule of force. That was the last of disguised despotism.

There is little doubt in my mind that there will be a great exodus of those Englishmen who cannot adapt themselves to this new mode of thinking They are so used to saying "suver ka buccha" to their bearers on the slightest provocation that they cannot get out of the habit. But at least when they leave, let them go in a more dignified manner than some others have gone Let them at least once show their gratitude to the country which for several generations fed them and their wives and children and found employment for them, which was more than their own country did. Let them at least once be grateful not so much for what we have given, but for what they have taken. Some day perhaps they may need us again.

That is the vision which we dreamers see—the vision of a dark, free India, where those who are white will come as friends by courtesy and not as despots by force. All other visions are mere illusions. Only this we want to see. Only this must our children see, for they will be like us, born dark.

(THE END)

"I'd like to look at some haunted houses."

KASHMIR

(Continued From Page 1)

his arrangements for accommodation prior to reaching Srinagar has to undergo great hardships. On reaching Srinagar at 5 p.m. though I searched for a house-boat, I could not get a suitable one. Dozens of Manjis(the house-boat keepers) surround a visitor. They follow him wherever the visitor goes and would not let him have any peace of mind. All good house-boats were engaged and only bad ones were available.

Ultimately, I succeeded in securing a small but a decent house-boat at a daily rent of Rs. 5-4-0—the charge for fetching fresh water being extra. The boat was moored at a first class ghat known as Ram Munshi Bag. It was fitted with electric light and had a spacious drawing room fully furnished. It had a dining room measuring about 18X14 feet with two bed rooms and a bath room. All good houseboats are furnished with bersteads, tables, chairs, crockery, cutlery, linen and tapestry. Each house-boat is attached with a Dunga-boat which is used as a kitchen. A shikara is also attached to a house-boat which serves the purpose of conveying the occupants of the house-boat from shore to boat and vice versa.

Judging from the dusty roads and unclean areas in the interior of the town of Srinagar the first impressions created in the mind of a visitor are disappointing. A European, tourist states "The Kashmiris reminded him of beautiful statues not yet cleaned from the earth in which they had lain buried for ages".

Srinagar

The town of Srinagar which extends over an area of four miles in length and two miles in width is thickly populated on both sides of the river. Its population which approximates nearly one hundred seventy five thousand is distributed between the seven bridges which span the river at short intervals. The first bridge known as the Mira-Kadal is the most popular high way. A little higher up the bridge are situated the civil lines, the residential quarters, the church, the post and telegraph office, the club, the golf links, the residency, cinema theatres and shopping quarters. The business centres of the town are situated between the third and the fifth bridges. The shops of the wood-carvers, silversmiths, the paper machine manufacturers are located here and can be seen from a shikara if one glides down the river.

The unique charms of the Kashmir scenery lie not in the town, but in the surrounding areas, especially, the far off hill-stations and the beautiful valleys. In close proximity of Srinagar town are the Shankaracharya temple situated on the picturesque peak of Takhat-i-Sulaimani, the Dal lake, the most famous Mogul gardens of Nishat and Shalimar the Chashme-shahi (royal spring), the Harwan and the Nasim and Nagin Bags.

Takhat-i-Sulaimani

The temple of Shankaracharya crowns the most picturesque peak of the hill known as Takhat-i-Sulaimani. Its height is nearly 1,000 feet above the level of Srinagar (5,810 feet). The temple is dedicated to God Shiva. From here, one gets a very majestic panoramic view of the graceful curves of the river Jhelum and the beautiful Dal lake below. When I climbed up, the sky was clear which enabled me to see in the south the sharp peaks of the Pir-Panjal (outer Himalayan range) mountains standing erect over the sombre-coloured pine valleys below. In the east, I could see the camel-back mountains known as Affarvat 13.500 feet high. The most majestic peak of Tatakutti (15.540 feet) can be seen rising out of the sarrated mass of mountain-chains.

Dal Lake

Silver coloured waters in which are mirrored the shadows of the mountain range in every details and the floating gardens are perhaps the most distinctive features of this beautiful lake. Two small islands known as Rupa-Lank (silver Island) and Son-lank (golden island) are situated in the midst of this lake. As one glides further down the lake, he sees the stately avenues and terraces of the Nishat and Shalimar gardens over which hang the steep mountain cliffs. The floating gardens of the Dal supply a large stock of tomatoes, melons, cucumbers and other vegetables. The charms of the lake are most delightful in moonlight night, when one finds a marvellous sheet of argentine splendour spread over the vast expanse of the lake.

A life-size portrait in oils of Lady Kikabhai Premchand put up in the Lady Kikabhai Premchand Library, opened by H. E. the Governor on the 12th Dec. at Surat. The portrait was executed by the artist Mr. V. R. Rao of the Royal Academy, London.

Garden Of Joy

Nishat Bag—The Garden of Joy—was built by Ashraf Khan on the banks of the Dal Lake 300 years ago. It is arranged in ten terraces with mountain ranges in backgrounds. Each terrace is lined in the centre by tanks and canals with innumerable fountains. The stream which feeds water to the Canal flows down the successive terraces in beautiful cascades constructed by inclined walls. On both the sides of the artificial canal is a wide expanse of soft green turf surrounded by a clump of magnificent Chinar trees. In August, the branches of the innumerable fruit trees in the garden are heavily la-

(Continued On Page 55)

THANK YOU!

Bombay.
July 2nd, 1936.

Gratitude to 'Cow and Gate' compels me to write and say 'thank you'. The enclosed photographs will explain why we are so proud.

Christopher was born in the middle of the hot weather in Bombay, and had all the sticky heat of the monsoon to contend with, but he has flourished all the time, and put on 18 pounds in his first year. He has been on 'Cow and Gate' from birth, and in India and other countries where it is difficult to get good milk, it is an untold blessing.

I enclose my card, and remain,
Yours gratefully,
**P. W.——*

*A well-known resident in Bombay.

Agents: Carr & Co. Ltd., Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COW & GATE MILK FOOD

"THE BEST MILK FOR BABIES WHEN NATURAL FEEDING FAILS"

Q 2249

Mr. Sobha Singh, winner of the Badminton Singles Championship in the Anthony Coutinho Tourney held last month in Karachi.

KASHMIR

(Continued From Page 54)

den with the delicious apples, plums, pears and peaches.

Shalimar Bagh

This famous garden is also situated on the North-eastern corner of the Dal Lake It was built by the Mogul Emperor Jehangir, the son of Akbar in 1619. Nature has spread a beautiful carpet of emerald-green turf interposed with orchards of multi-coloured flowers. This garden has four terraces and has the same type of tanks, canals and water cascades as in Nishat. Each terrace stands over the other on the slopes of the mountain against which it stands silhouetted. The fountains play only on Sundays and the sight of both Nishat and Shalimar is most enchanting.

Other Gardens

Chasme-Shahi (Royal Spring) is perhaps the smallest garden, yet, is most renowned for its icy cold water which copiously bubbles up in a handsome cascade from a spring at the top of the third terrace. Purity, transparence, coolness and health-bestowing power of the water of Chasme Shahi are unrivalled. It is an ideal picnic place and it is said the more you drink the water of the spring, the more you can eat. It is a paradise for big-eaters.

Nasim-Bag, though bereft of fountains, water courses, cascades and well-laid out orchards, affords the most ideal site as camping grounds near Srinagar. It is nearly six miles from the city and is situated on the edge of the Dal lake. Nasim Bag owing to its fine park-like expanse closely planted with magnificent Chinar trees, has been one of the most delightful spot for camping.

The above are the important sites worth visiting in the outskirts of the city of Srinagar. If one wants to visit these places in a shikara (canoe), it would take easily four or five days, but, should one desire to visit these places in one day, he can go by car and finish from morning till evening.

Kashmir Industries

A visitor keen on peeping into the industrial life of the people of Kashmir, would be well-advised to visit the model show-room run by the All-India Spinner's Association under the guidance of the Indian National Congress. The visitor would get an idea how the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi have revived the woollen textile industry of Kashmir which due to keen competition of foreign manufacturers was almost on the verge of collapse. The show-room displays genuine shawls of exquisite workmanship, tweeds of the most modern design, Pashmina suitings which reveal the skill of Kashmiri weavers, and Shah-tush which despite the width of 72 inches can pass through a lady's small ring. All the varieties of the handicraft of Kashmir can be seen by a visitor in the State Exhibition which is usually held in August.

The exhibition oragnised by the State offers innumerable attractions to a visitor. The indigenous products of Kashmir consisting of Embroidery work on silk, Namda or the crude woollen carpets with exquisite embroidery, Gubba or the woollen-flooring with hundreds of floral designs, silken-sarees with matchless patterns of multi-colour borders, paper-machine articles moulded from paper-pulp which are renowned for retaining the colourful designs for years together, wood-work such as Chinar-leaves, trays, picture-frames, cigar-boxes, water lilies etc. carved out from the Walnut wood and silver-articles of infinite variety are all dislayed in the exhibition. Silver tea-sets, cruet-sets, rose-water carrier, water chemboos, and a large range of articles of every-day use are largely in demand in the exhibition. Having seen Ceylon exhibitions and carnivals, I got an opportunity of comparing same with the Kashmir State Exhibition, and only expression of opinion I can make is that the Kashmir Exhibition was simply marvellous. No articles of foreign manufacture are displayed in the Exhibition as is the case in Ceylon Exhibitions.

Gulmarg

Amongst the most popular hill stations of Kashmir are Gulmarg and Pehelgam. The former is 8,700 feet above sea level and is situated on the slopes of Pir Panjal range. Gulmarg literally means meadows of roses, because in April and May, there is a wild and most luxuriant growth of roses of hundreds of variety. This beautiful hill station is a gigantic sunken lawn encircled by a thick forest of silvery firs interspersed with pine, maple and chestnut trees. Above this hill station rises the majestic snow-clad-range of Apparvat nearly 14,000 feet above sea level.

The greatest attraction to a visitor to Gulmarg is its ever-changing scenery. No two days are alike. Each day reveals continually changing scenery. One day, you find the sky purple blue and cloudless and the hill station smiles with glorious tropical sunshine. Next day the azure canopy is suddenly overcast with dark monsoon clouds; and again on the third day, you witness the vault streaked with soft, fleecy vapours and bathed in mist and hues. When the sky is clear, a visitor gets the sight of the majestic peak of Nanga-Parbhat 27,000 feet high. The panorama which unfolds itself from this point thrills a visitor and keeps him spell-bound. Recently, the German expedition made an unsuccessful attempt to assault this hitherto invincible peak.

No Motor Road

The greatest difficulty a visitor to this hill station has to undergo is the lack of a motorable road. From Srinagar, the road leads to Tangmarg which is the terminus of motorable tract and thence, the visitor has to climb 1,500 feet either on foot or horse-back to reach Gulmarg. The mountain ponies which carry the visitors to Gulmarg are very steady and thoroughly trained in climbing mountains and therefore, there is no danger in riding these ponies. These are available at cheap rates.

Gulmarg is renowned for its golf links. It has 18 hole golf links. To a lover of woodland scenery, there are endless lovely walks and rides. After the summer season is over by the end of November, the season of winter sports begins. In winter, the hill station is covered with about 20 feet deep snow, when winter sports such as skating and Skiing are indulged in. The Ski Club of India organised winter sports during Xmas every year.

From Gulmarg the most popular place of excursion is Khillanmarg 10,000 feet high. From here, a visitor gets the most marvellous view of the valley of Kashmir and its surrounding mountain ranges including Nanga Parbat.

Pehelgam

Pehelgam, the second most popular sanitorium of Kashmir is 7,000 feet above sea level. It is 60 miles from Srinagar. In beauty and genial climate it excels Gulmarg, because the dense forests of pines encircling this hill station fill the air with rich ozone. The beautiful Lidar stream coming down from the Kolahai glaciers, and the translucent water of the Shesnag stream flowing down from Amarnath meet at Pehelgam and lend a very enchanting view to this hill station. Pilgrims to the sacred cave of Amarnathji assemble here and march in their thousands to reach there before Shravani Purnima day to offer puja to the eternal iced "Linga" of Lord Shiva.

When I reached Pehelgam, the road to Amarnathji was blocked with snow fall and we were therefore unable to go beyond Chandanwari 9,700 feet above sea level. Here a visitor comes across with an eternal snow-bridge linking two mountain cliffs. This snow bridge is nearly 30 feet deep and beneath it runs the tempestuous Sheshnag stream with its icy-cold water.

Among other interesting places I was able to visit in Kashmir was the Sind Valley near Wayiel Bridge, whence the path leads to Zojila-pass and Baltistan. The region of immense glaciers in Kashmir begins here and K 2 (Mount Austin Godwin) the second highest peak in the world 28,250 feet is situated in this part of Kashmir. The narrow path loads to Leh and Ladak, the meeting points of caravans from Lhasa (Tibet) and Kashgar Yarkand in Central Asia.

Taxilla

After visiting a number of places in Kashmir, I left for Bombay. As I was anxious to visit the ancient ruins and excavation at Taxilla, I made a brief halt at Rawalpindi and went there. These ruins date back to an early age of Mahabharat. Remains of three distinct cities now known as Bhir Mound, Sirkap and Sirsukh attract a student of ancient history, art and literature of India There are several monuments, Buddhist stupas and monasteries scattered over the surrounding districts. of the various Buddhist stupas, the most conspicuous is that of "Dharamrajika-stupa". The main structure of this stupa is circular in plan with a raised terrace around its base, which is ascended by four flights of steps. There is an ornamental stone carving on the face of the stupa and the most distinguishing feature is the boldness of its mouldings and the designs of the niches which once held the Buddah or the Budhisattavas in relief It is believed this stupa was erected in the reign of Asoka in 3rd Century B.C.

Among the various relic chambers of this stupa, No. 88 was found by the excavators to contain the vase of steatite. This vase had caskets of gold, three safety pins, ruby, Amethyst, garnet, crystal, coral and bones relics which Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, presented to Ceylon on 1917. Since then, these relics received from India have been very carefully preserved in Dalada Maligawa at Kandy

From Taxilla, we drove to the Mogul Resting place (Farrodgahe Shahane Mogul) a sequestered and a cool place with a beautiful Chisma (spring) gushing out forcefully from the base of a hillock. Here the great Mogul Emperors on their way to and from Kabul and Turkistan used to halt for rest. Then we went to Hasanabdal where is situated a beautiful Sikh temple which is said to be a copy of the most renowned golden temple of Amritsar. Peshawar the key of the north-western province is only about 60 miles north of Hasanabdal, but though I was rather anxious to visit this frontier land and see the most historical Khyber pass, time did not permit me to go there and had to hasten back to Bombay by the Frontier Mail and thence to Colombo. Thus I completed a total journey by sea, rail and road covering nearly 5,200 miles.

Hobby Crafts To Be Shown At Golden Gate Exposition

Hobby crafts will come into their own at the 1933 Golden Gate International exposition on San Francisco Bay.

At the dol 50,000,000 World's Fair of the West an unique exhibit of all the tools used in the various home crafts will be displayed. Millions of visitors will be made acquainted with the highly specialized tools and equipment required by amateur craftsmen. Individual tool displays of leather working, wood working, miniatures and models of boats, trains locomotives and airplains are planned.

A display of small hand metal working tools promises to be popular, particularly among women who are fast becoming interested in this fascinating craft. Another class of home craft which is rapidly developing is amateur lapidary work. There have been dozens of societies formed all over the country that make a hobby of cutting and polishing stones which the members have actually found The exhibit will include a complete display of the tools of the lapidist and jeweller both amateur and professional. C. W Marwedel, representing more than two thousand manufacturers, will install the display.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

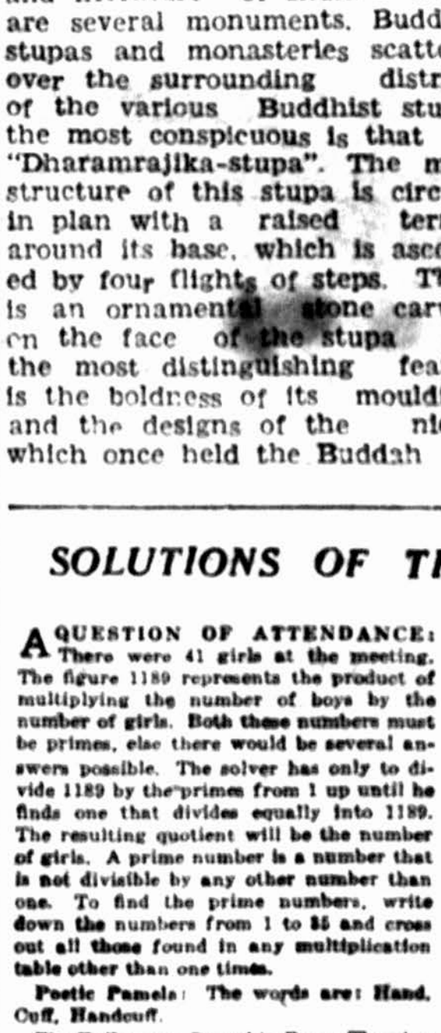
A QUESTION OF ATTENDANCE: There were 41 girls at the meeting. The figure 1189 represents the product of multiplying the number of boys by the number of girls. Both these numbers must be primes, else there would be several answers possible. The solver has only to divide 1189 by the primes from 1 up until he finds one that divides equally into 1189. The resulting quotient will be the number of girls. A prime number is a number that is not divisible by any other number than one. To find the prime numbers, write down the numbers from 1 to 35 and cross out all those found in any multiplication table other than one times.

Poetic Pamela: The words are: Hand, Cuff, Handcuff.

The Hallowe'en Pumpkin Race: The nine words are: Celebrate, Bracelet, Treacle, Claret, Clear, Real, Ale, Al, A.

Easy Anagram: The answer is "Bober."

The accompanying diagram shows how it was possible for the net maker to knot the ten pieces of rope together with 35 knots, so that each piece of rope would have six knots in it.



The Net Maker's Puzzle

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I know what's passing in your mind," said a girl to a nervous man who had been paying her marked attention. "I know why you are calling here night after night, appropriating my time to yourself and keeping other young men away. You want me to marry you, don't you?"

"I—I do," the young man stammered.

"I thought so. Very well, I will."

* * * *

A dejected-looking man entered the shop and asked for a shillingsworth of arsenic.

"Sorry, sir, but we have no arsenic," the assistant informed him. "We have no chemicals of any sort, but on the first floor we have razors and revolvers, while you can get rope on the third."

* * * *

"John," said Sir James Blank, "you were brought home drunk last night. How did your friends know where you lived?"

"I always carry some of your visiting cards on me, sir," replied the butler.

* * * *

'Get ready to die," said the footpad, presenting his revolver. "I'm going to shoot you."

"Why?" asked his victim.

"I've always said I'd shoot anyone who looked like me."

"Do I look like you?"

"Yes."

"Then shoot!"

* * * *

A hiker, called at a farm and asked the owner, an Irishman, for poached eggs.

"We have no eggs, sor," said the Irishman, "but I could be getting ye some foine poached rabbit."

* * * *

"But, Mary," said Mrs. Robinson, "what a horrid joint of meat you've taken. Why didn't you speak to the butcher about it?"

"I did, ma'am," replied cook. "I told him it was lucky for him it was my evening off."

* * * *

"And how many glasses of beer do you—er—consume in a day?" asked the temperance worker.

"Well," replied the drayman, "I can't say, guv'nor. Some days I 'as only about ten or a dozen, and then again another day I might 'ave quite a lot!"

* * * *

Young Hobson thought he would test the strength of his sweetheart's love for him.

"I have no money, Miriam," he said dramatically. "Will you marry me even if it means living in an attic?"

"Of course, darling," answered Miriam.

"I shall have to contrive to make some furniture out of old boxes," he continued.

"How clever of you," she whispered.

"My greatest worry is whether I shall be able to earn sufficient to provide us with food and clothing."

Miriam looked downcast.

"Ah, you don't love me?" sighed Hobson.

"I do," protested Miriam, "but if you don't eat how will you be able to protect me if burglars should break in?"

* * * *

An Englishman entered a table d'hote restaurant in a Louisiana town.

When the waiter brought him an individual oyster patty containing one large swollen Bayou Cook oyster, enveloped in fluffy pastry, the Englishman's eyes widened.

"Whut's de trouble, boss?" inquired the head waiter.

"Really, I can't say," said the startled patron; "but it would appear that something has crawled into my bun and expired there."

A Bishop was staying at a rather gay country house. When he came down to breakfast one morning there was only a little girl there.

"Good morning!" said the Bishop. "Can you say the Lord's Prayer?"

"Oh, yes, sir," answered the child, and recited it.

"That's very good," said the Bishop. "And do you know the Ten Commandments?"

The little girl immediately repeated the Commandments.

"Excellent!" exclaimed the Bishop. "How, do you know your Catechism?"

But the child replied: "Dammit, sir, I'm only seven!"

* * * *

The motor-cyclist was on unfamiliar ground and directly before him was a fork in the road with no sign-post to tell him which way to go.

"Which way to Stampville?" he asked a dejected-looking man who was leaning against the fence.

The man waved his hand towards the left.

"Thanks," said the motor-cyclist. "How far it is?"

"'Tain't far," was the drawling reply. "When you get there you'll wish it was a darn sight farther."

* * * *

There was a queue outside the telephone kiosk, but the man inside did not appear in a hurry to finish his conversation. The stout man at the head of the queue, waiting impatiently for his turn, could hear what was being said by the tardy individual in the kiosk.

". . . and I want you to be sure and tell Mr. Jeffson—J-E-F-F-S-O-N, Jeffson, that I will see him on Thursday—T-H-U-R-S-D-A-Y, Thursday, at the Homely Restaurant—H-O-M-E-L-Y, Homely without fail. My name is Pinkworth—P-I-N-K-W-O-R-T-H, Pinkworth."

At this point the stout man popped his red face into the kiosk and snarled: "Say, Mister, this is no place to hold a spelling bee."

* * * *

"Is your husband up yet?" asked an early-morning caller.

"Yes, I believe he is," replied the stern-looking wife.

"I'd like to say a few words to him," said the visitor.

"I'd like to say more than a few. He hasn't come home yet."

The landlady was making a determined umpteenth application for back rent.

The would-be author endeavoured to pass off the matter of non-payment lightly.

"My dear woman," he said, airily, "you don't view the thing in proper light. For instance, are you aware that in a few years' time people will look up at this miserable garret and say: 'Ah, that is where Scrybe, the famous author, did his earliest work.'"

"Aye?" the landlady retorted, unimpressed. "Well, I'm not aware o' that. What I am aware of is that if I don't get that rent now, them people you speak of will be able to say it to-morrow!"

* * * *

When Tommy was taking his father's dinner he stopped for a moment to watch a workman emptying a sewer.

"That," remarked Tommy, interestedly, "is the grating my brother lost a shilling down."

The workman's eyes lit up.

"Well young man," he said, with a show of carelessness, "you'd better get along with that dinner before it's cold."

In about half an hour Tommy returned to find the man still at the same grating.

"Are you quite sure it was this grating the shilling was lost in?" said the workman.

"I'm certain," replied Tommy, "because I saw father get out."

* * * *

"What's the use of it all?" said the old rooster, leaning his head sadly against the barn door. "Eggs yesterday, chickens to-day, feather dusters to-morrow."

* * * *

"Are you making any progress in getting acquainted with those fashionable people who moved next door to your house?"

"Yes, their cat invited our cat over to a concert last night."

* * * *

The woman candidate at a by-election was canvassing, and called at Mrs. Grimm's.

"And I hope," she said, in conclusion, "that your husband is going to support me."

"Lumme, missis—you've got some 'opes, you 'ave! Why, I've been married to 'im for nigh on twenty years, an' scarcely 'ad a penny out of 'im!"

A man saw a coat outside a pawnbroker's, priced £2, and thought he might buy it. He took it inside and said to the pawnbroker: "How much is this worth?"

"Not more than ten shillings," the pawnbroker replied.

"I'll take it," said the man.

"Take it," gasped the pawnbroker. "I thought you'd come here to sell it."

* * * *

"The Browns must be awfully rich, judging from the clothes they wear."

"Oh! One can never tell. Some of the most gorgeous flowers haven't got a scent."

* * * *

A teacher received the following from a boy:—

"The altar gets its name because of the great change it brings about in the lives of those who come before it."

Dr. S. C. Chatterjee has been elected President of the Indian Section of the Indian Philosophical Congress to be held this month in Allahabad.

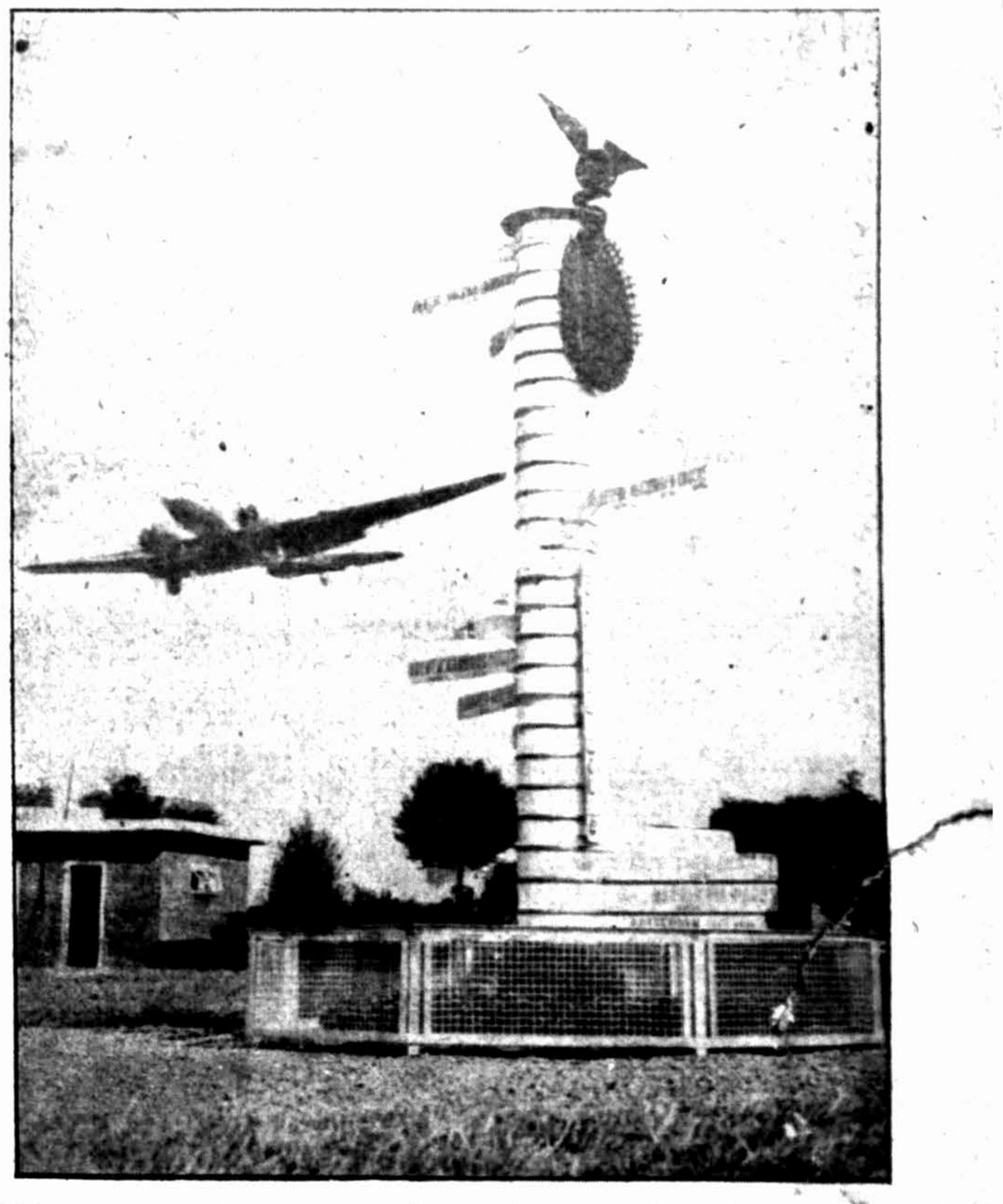
Our Humorist At Large

"Hallo, you got a life sentence, too?"

"Before we launch it, have you taken the price ticket off?"

"Jack, I really can't hold you much longer."

E. Nikkanen, a Finn by nationality, ordinary worker in a factory, holds the world's record in Spear-throwing



This unique signpost at the airport at Amsterdam points the way to practically every important town in Europe, the distances being marked in kilometres.

Propaganda work by China's young artists. The title of this woodcut is "The Guerrilla."

The Islam Club of Berlin gave a tea party in celebration of "Id-ul-Fitr. Among the leading guests were the German envoys Olshausen and Von Hentig, Dr. Schneider, Said Bey and others.

"THE SNOWY HEIGHTS"

(By Karpati Satchitananda, Hungarian Artist)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

December 18, 1938.

LUCKY NUMBER

No. 903264

"Nature's Cure"

For All Wasting Diseases

Proprietors:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD.,
182 Gray's Inn Rd., London,
W.C. 1.

After illness, and in all cases of convalescence, build up your strength with Cod Liver Oil.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

is a preparation which can be relied upon to give the most uniform and satisfactory results. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils in such a manner that Vitamins A and D, together with all the other valuable constituents are retained to the fullest extent. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil has, for upwards of 90 years, been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION

BRONCHITIS ASTHMA

CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS

DISEASES OF THROAT & CHEST

INFANTILE

AND ALL

WASTING DISEASES.

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Obtainable at all the principal Chemists and Stores.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.